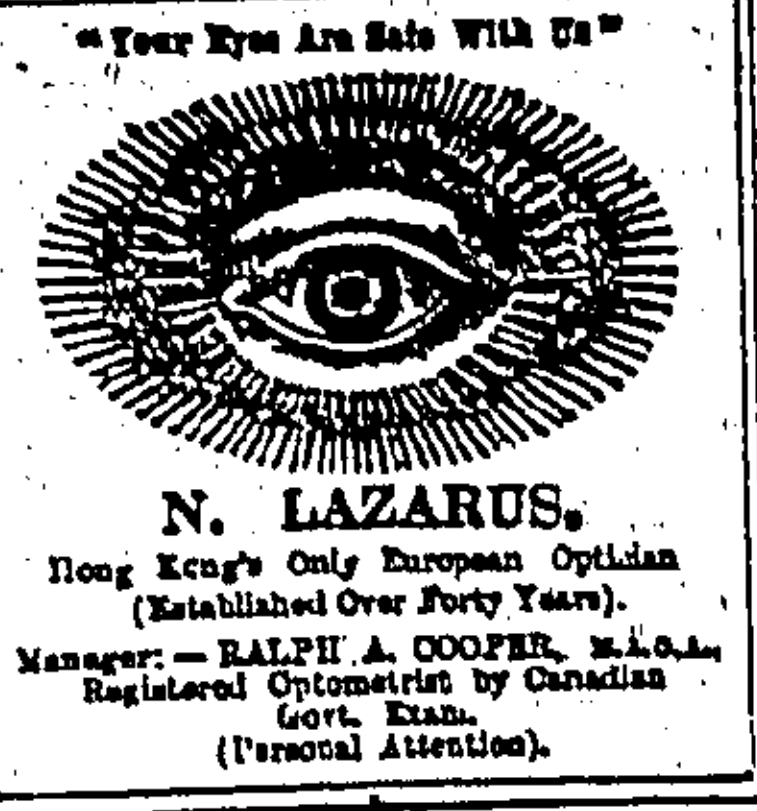


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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	10.35	11.15	12.35	3.00	4.30	5.45
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	6.45	8.10	8.35	9.15	10.05	10.40	11.20	12.40	3.05	4.35	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.31	10.21	10.46	11.26	12.46	3.10	4.40	5.55
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.18	8.43	9.08	9.48	10.38	10.53	11.33	12.53	3.15	4.45	6.00
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.35	9.00	9.25	10.05	10.55	11.10	11.50	13.10	3.20	4.50	6.05
Fanning ...Dep.	7.50	9.15	9.40	10.20	11.10	11.25	12.05	13.25	3.25	4.55	6.10
Shuangchi ...Dep.	7.55	9.20	9.45	10.25	11.15	11.30	12.10	13.30	3.30	5.00	6.15
Shuangchi ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.16	10.53	1.14	2.13	3.30	5.40	6.59	8.37
Canton ...Arr.	12.40	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.28	—	—

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.20
Shuangchi ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	8.35	11.49	11.56	3.58	4.39	5.49	6.45	7.04	—
Shuangchi ...Dep.	7.25	8.12	8.42	—	12.03	3.05	4.45	5.55	6.52	—	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.16	8.47	—	12.07	3.10	4.50	6.00	—	—	—
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.40	8.26	8.57	—	12.18	3.21	5.00	6.10	—	—	—
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	9.01	—	12.22	3.25	5.04	6.15	—	—	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	9.14	—	12.36	3.29	5.17	6.28	—	—	—
Shuangchi ...Dep.	8.11	8.58	9.28	—	12.48	3.51	5.39	6.40	—	—	—
Shuangchi ...Arr.	8.17	9.03	9.33	12.29	12.54	3.57	5.35	6.48	7.28	7.44	—

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LORD LONSDALE'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

GIFTS FROM CHINA.

THE LATE MR. BARRY PAIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 12th.
I hear that there has been a remarkable response to the suggestion to present Lord Lonsdale with a gift from his sporting friends and admirers on his golden wedding on June 27th. Subscriptions, ranging from a shilling to a hundred guineas have been received from all parts of the world and from all classes. Mr. Charles E. Howard, a racehorse owner, of Whitechurch Park, Oxfordshire, who first mooted the idea, states that he has received gifts from clubs and individuals on the Continent, America, China, and many other countries as well as from all parts of Great Britain. Every racing club in South Africa has contributed.

This is a wonderful testimony to the regard held for Lord Lonsdale, who is looked upon as the very best type of English sportsman, universally respected, and beloved by all who know him personally. The gift is to be a golden casket having eight panels each representing a different sport. Any money left over will be handed to Lord and Lady Lonsdale to distribute to charities.

Famous English Humourist.

Much regret is felt at the death of Mr. Barry Pain, who was almost the last of the pre-war humourists. He was a graduate of Cambridge, and began his literary career with light contributions to "Granta." His first book, "In a Canadian Camp," appeared in 1891, and thereafter for the next 35 years he averaged a book a year. They met with varied and varying success. They were not all in the same vein; and it may be recalled that in "The Problem Club" and the "Memoirs of Constantine Dix" he presented the contemporary writer of "sensational fiction with novel ideas that have since been fully exploited.

Pain's humour was in the same category as that of Jerome K. Jerome and W. W. Jacobs. It was clean, and had nothing of malice in its composition. Practically all his best work was done before the war. That great upheaval changed the relation of classes and people, and the general outlook on life, and some of his later humour failed to catch the popular mood. He was a kindly man, modest and unassuming, and although it is some time since last I met him in a London club to which we both belonged, I shall always bear his memory in grateful recollection for pleasant hours that are, like all good company, the salt of life.

This Year's Royal Academy.

For all practical purposes the opening of the Royal Academy is the opening of the London season. Perhaps this fact accounts to some extent for the great interest taken in it. While many of those who throng the spacious apartments of Burlington House on Private View Day and afterwards are really interested in Art, it is quite safe to say that a larger number are interested in the social opportunities the Academy offers. This is made obvious by the fact that the Academy has ceased to be representative of British art. A policy of wholesale rejection has been adopted with the object of making each room attractive as a whole. The object has been achieved but at the cost of the omission of valuable work.

But there is not the slightest fear that the Royal Academy will cease to be popular with the public as a whole. This year the exhibition contains nothing that is very striking. Beyond a picture by a 14-year old girl, some good work by Sir William Orpen, and some attractive portraits of Royalty, interest centres chiefly in the work of the late Charles Sims. It is work that is grim and even tragic, as might be expected in the case of an artist whose life was a tragedy. His paintings have already aroused a controversy in the Press. They belong to a type of art which, if it is seldom successful, is, when successful, the highest type of all, because it portrays (Continued on next column).

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DANCER SHOT DEAD.

REJECTED LOVER'S FRENZY.

New York.
"I killed her because I loved her" were the last words of Horacio Columbre, a young Argentine, who died after shooting Maria Montero, the beautiful Spanish dancer, in this city. It was a tragedy of thwarted passion.

Columbre was a member of a wealthy Argentine family. He planned to study at Columbia University in the autumn and he has been living on remittances sent from home. Previously he studied medicine in Paris, where live his wife and four children.

When Columbre first met the dancer she was unaware of his marriage. He visited her frequently, and lately assisted her in teaching a number of pupils.

It appears that Montero did not desire the young man's passionate advances and recently learned that he was already married. When he was with her on the last day, and pleaded that they should elope, she taxed him with her knowledge of his marriage.

From that moment he decided on her death. He obtained a revolver and as girl pupils were leaving Montero's studio, he entered the building and for a few minutes paced up and down the corridor outside her apartment. Then he rang the bell, which was answered by Miss Nina Macedo, an assistant of the dancer.

In a few minutes a fierce quarrel was heard and Columbre cried in Spanish: "This is your last chance." Two shots were then heard.

Miss Macedo found Montero and her lover lying side by side. She was dead with a bullet in her heart, and the young Argentine was dying of a wound in the forehead. He was taken to hospital and died some hours later.

At the time of the tragedy Montero was wearing a Spanish shawl which was the gift of King Alfonso. She was 25 years of age and her lover 35.

GERMAN BID FOR CONGO TRADE.

BRUSSELS.
News from the Belgian Congo states that German commercial travellers are becoming increasingly numerous there.

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things that are not external but of the soul.

Bound For The China Station.
This week H.M.S. Cornwall, one of the 10,000-ton cruisers of the "Kent" class recently built, having completed her full crew at Devonport, left England for duty on the China Station. On arrival there she will take the place of H.M.S. Findicator. The Cornwall will make the voyage to the Far East "round the Horn." On the way she will call at Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands, and is sure of a welcome that has a special interest as the name-sake of the old cruiser Cornwall that played so notable a part in the Battle of the Falkland Islands in the opening stages of the Great War.

Another interesting incident of the voyage will be her visit to Honolulu. The ship is due there in August, and she will represent the British Navy at the celebrations that are being organized by the United States Government to commemorate the discovery of the Sandwich Islands. Before leaving for China the Cornwall was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, and the ladies of the Duchy of Cornwall presented the officers and ship's company with a white ensign worked in silk.—H.B.

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BEAUTY DOCTOR SUED.

DISMISSED WOMAN'S
BREACH ACTION.

"EARL'S DAUGHTER" WHO
WAS A HOUSEMAID.

Before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and a special jury Miss Christian Clara Vernon, a 31-years-old secretary, of Norland Hotel, Granville-place, Portland-square, W., sued Mr. John Cornelius Bell, described as a plastic surgeon and dentist, of Wigmore-street, W., for damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Bell denied the promise and the breach. Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., for Miss Vernon, explained that Mr. Bell, who was now 49, was a plastic surgeon who, in other words, operated on people for the removal of facial imperfections.

Mr. Bell and Miss Vernon first met at the Hystogen Institute, carried on by a Mr. Willi. Mr. Bell being assistant plastic surgeon and Miss Vernon a "receptionist." In 1921 she accepted Mr. Bell's proposal of marriage.

When she was away he wrote her many affectionate letters. In June, 1925, he referred to a "big hug" he wanted and signed himself: "With love and kisses, my darling, your John." Later he wrote: "Just one very big hug and long, long kiss, my darling. And sweetest thoughts, my charming one."

In another letter he addressed her as "My dearest Christian" and "my lovely lamb," and sent her "sweetest, longest kisses."

Continuing, Mr. Cassels said because of his success in his calling Mr. Bell rode about in a luxurious motor-car.

A Surprise Letter.

In June, 1928, Miss Vernon left Mr. Willi's employment and later Mr. Bell also left and began practice on his own account. Miss Vernon became his secretary and opened his letters, and one morning, to her great surprise and shock, she opened one written by a woman in very affectionate terms. It was signed "Anita Simpson," and was written on very good notepaper from an address in Portland-place.

Miss Vernon naturally required an explanation from her fiancé. He made light of it, however, stating that Anita Simpson was the daughter of a Scottish earl and was a lady of means who desired to put money into his business. Miss Vernon was not quite satisfied and ascertained that Anita Simpson was really "Anita Simpson," who carried on the useful occupation of a housemaid in a house at Portland-place. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bell and Miss Vernon framed an announcement of their engagement and it was inserted in two newspapers.

Thirteen days after the announcement Miss Vernon received a letter from Mr. Bell's solicitors stating that they had been instructed to write to her about it as being "wholly unauthorised and untrue" and demanding "a full apology and withdrawal in such form as we may think fit that it may be given full publicity."

The solicitors also intimated that Mr. Bell would not employ her any longer and sent her £10 10s. as wages in lieu of notice.

That, said Mr. Cassels, was a terrific shock to Miss Vernon, for only four days previously Mr. Bell had been addressing her in terms of the greatest friendship.

Miss Vernon in evidence said she was a receptionist.

Lord Hewart: What is that—I received people and talked them into operations.

Mr. Cassels: A persuader.

Lord Hewart: Now I know what a receptionist is. (Laughter.)

Miss Vernon explained that when in Mr. Willi's employment she consented to an operation on her face to show people that it could be performed without leaving scars. She alleged the operation was not successful and brought an action against Mr. Willi for damages and wrongful dismissal, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Bell gave evidence for her at that trial.

Speaking of the occasion when she opened the letter from "Anita Simpson," Miss Vernon said she was horrified. It stated: "My beloved John."

"It was a terrible letter," said Miss Vernon. "It thanked Mr. Bell for that wonderful basket of beautiful flowers," and finished up "Wonderful kisses for my John. God bless you always, your Anita."

"When I showed it to Mr. Bell he laughed and said the woman was 'loopy' to write such a letter."

Gift Of Flowers.

"Later she saw Mr. Bell with a sheaf of letters written by Anita Simpson and he gave them to her to burn. Even on the day of the trial of my action against Mr. Willi," said Miss Vernon, "he sent the woman flowers."

Mr. Bertram Long, for Mr. Bell: Did you never say to him: "The least you can do is to marry me"

(Continued on next column).

WOMEN FOR THE SOUTH SEAS.

TO LIVE ON CORAL
ISLANDS.

MARINE BIOLOGY EXPEDI-
TION.

Plymouth, May 10th.

There are scenes of activity at the Marine Biological Association's laboratory on Plymouth Hoe, where the finishing touches are being given to arrangements for the departure of the expedition of British men and women scientists who will spend over a year on coral islands in the Southern Sea studying the origin, life, and habits of the minute marine organisms, which have been responsible for building up the Great Barrier Reef of Australia.

The expedition, which has been arranged by a committee of the British Association, is being led by Dr. C. M. Yonge, who for the past four years has been a naturalist, on the staff of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth. It will sail from Tilbury Docks in the Orient liner *Oreanda* to-morrow week, May 26th, and will be absent from Great Britain for 18 months.

Dr. Yonge and his wife, who is also a doctor and will be the medical officer of the expedition, have been busily engaged for some days in packing up and labelling the scientific apparatus, instruments and gear for the expedition. The enterprise, which will cost £10,000, is being financed by the British Empire Marketing Board, the Royal Society, and other bodies.

The members of the expedition are: Dr. C. M. Yonge, leader; Mr. F. S. Russell, Marine Biological Association, Plymouth, who will be the second in command; Mrs. Yonge, medical officer; Dr. T. A. Stephenson, University College, London; Mr. G. Tandy, British Museum, botanist; Mr. A. P. Orr, chemist; Miss S. M. Marshall, Scottish Marine Biological Association, zoologist; Mr. G. Otter, Cambridge University, assistant zoologist; Mr. J. A. Steers and Mr. M. Spender, Royal Geographical Society, geographers.

Two motor-boats and a number of smaller boats will enable the members of the expedition to visit various parts of the Barrier Reef and carry on their work. Besides the leader, two of the other members of the expedition are taking their wives with them.

If you divorce me at once"—That is untrue.

Mr. Long: The suggestion is that you had a piece of paper, signed by Mr. Bell on which to write a letter to a patient, and instead used it to type the announcement on?—That is not true.

Lord Hewart: That seems like an allegation of forgery.

Miss Vernon mentioned that a certain woman was a "good patient," and added that "she had had £300 worth of operations."

Lord Hewart: You say "worth," you mean she paid £300.

Mrs. Amy Willson, of Edgware, Middlesex, Miss Vernon's sister, said she had often heard Mr. Bell speak of marriage with Miss Vernon.

Miss Mary Anna Hennessy, of Queen's-road, Bayswater, W., said she was introduced to Miss Vernon by Mr. Bell, who said Miss Vernon was his fiancée.

Mr. Bell's Evidence.

Mr. Bell, giving evidence for the defence, said he was of German birth. He changed his name from Gloekler by deed poll. He had never asked Miss Vernon to marry him.

Mr. Bell said that in July, 1927, Miss Vernon made the following statement to him: "My name has been mixed up with yours in the Willi case and people seem to think I have been your mistress. The less you can do is to marry me, even if you divorce me afterwards. At any rate I would not live with you, but just to save my name." He replied that he could not contemplate such a marriage or one at all.

At no time did he authorise the insertion in the newspapers of the announcement of an engagement. What happened was that he left her a piece of blank paper with his signature on it that she might write a letter to a patient. She used it for writing the announcement of the engagement. He was staggered when he saw it.

Mr. J. D. Cassels: How it the plastic surgery business at the moment?—Bad.

Lord Hewart: What is plastic surgery?—Facial surgery.

What is that, improving ears and noses?—No, improving them.

Mr. Cassel: Are you the "great" living authority on the removal of facial imperfections?—I may be.

Then you don't agree with your counsel that you conduct a glorified hairdresser's establishment, trading on the vanity of women?—I don't advertise that.

The hearing was adjourned.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

IMPORTS INTO CHINA
INCREASED.

LIGHTER PURCHASES OF
RAW SILK.

The Shanghai Office of the United States Department of Commerce is in receipt of the following trade survey from the Far Eastern Section, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Notwithstanding the prolonged disturbances to which China's trade has been subjected, United States exports to China for the first quarter of 1928 advanced to \$34,437,000 from \$33,506,000, for the 1927 period. During the three-month period China took the same amount of American iron and steel as in 1927, but increased its purchases of flour more than 100 per cent. It also bought 80 per cent. more American petroleum products, 30 per cent. more cigarettes, but 30 per cent. less tobacco and 75 per cent. less raw cotton.

The quarter closed with exports of American merchandise to China for March, valued at \$11,700,000, approximately 1.5 per cent. above the February total of \$10,183,000, and approximately the same as for March, 1927. The largest increases occurred in cigarettes, kerosene, machinery and tobacco. The cotton market continued weak.

The decline in imports from China into the United States for the first quarter of 1928 to \$37,000,000 from \$46,044,000, a loss of \$9,044,000 or 20 per cent. was traceable largely to lighter purchases of raw silk at reduced prices. Imports of carpet wool advanced 9 per cent., wool oil 27 per cent., tea 44 per cent., and raw cotton 150 per cent., but purchases of goatskins and tin declined sharply.

Imports from China for March, 1928, with a total of \$13,422,000, exceeded those of February by 24 per cent., but were nearly 6 per cent. below the aggregate for March, 1927.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 11th, 1928.	
B.H. Bank	\$1,290 sel.
Do., London	£187 nom.
Chartered Bank	£214 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & C.	£235 nom.
Do.,	£214 sel.
P. & O. Bank	£271 nom.
Sail Asia Bank	£475 nom.
Union Insurance	£462 nom.
North China Ins.	£140 buy.
Yantai Insurance	£350 nom.
China Underwriters	£235 buy.
China Fire Insurance	£230 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£740 sel.
Do.,	£37 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	£29 buy.
H.K. Tugs	£44 sel.
Indo-China (Ref.)	£37 buy.
Do., (Ref.)	£65 buy.
Shell Transport	£93 nom.
Waterboats	£12 buy.
Banquets	£12 sel.
Kailan Mining Ad.	£56 sel.
Langkai (combined)	£12.20 nom.
Do., (single)	£12.50 nom.
S'hai. Explorations	£12.20 nom.
Shanghai Loans	£12.50 nom.
Banks	£17.8 nom.
Trunk Lines	£17.8 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	£1.20 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	£40 buy.
Cama Providents	£6.60 sel.
Hongkows	£156 buy.
New Engineering	£15 nom.
Shanghai Docks	£107 sel.
Sw. Cottons	£5.60 buy.
Oriental Cottons	£5.20 nom.
S'hai. Cottons (old)	£5.10 nom.
Do., (new)	£5.27 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£94 buy.
H.K. Lands	£651 buy.
Shanghai Lands	£137 sel.
Humphreys Estates	£141 nom.
H.K. Realities	£39 sel.
H.K. Tramways	£25.30 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	£121 buy.
Do., (new)	£40 nom.
Star Lines	£94 buy.
China Lights (old)	£11.35 buy.
Do., (new)	£11.70 buy.
Do., (1928 issue)	£11.60 nom.
H.K. Electric	£72 buy.
Macao Electric	£46 buy.
Telephones	£34 buy.
China Buses	£12.9 buy.
Singapore Trams	£10.8 buy.
Do. Prof.	£17.6 buy.
China Sugars	£4.10 nom.
Malayan Sugars	£34 nom.
Canton Iron	£34 buy.
Cements (combined)	£9.40 sel.
Do., (old)	£9 sel.
Do., (new)	£11 sel.
H.K. Hops (old)	£7 sel.
Do., (new)	£1.90 sel.
United Asbestos	£10 nom.
Dairy Farms	£211 buy.
Watsons	£244 nom.
Der. A. Wings	£244 nom.
Leas. Crawford	£34 nom.
MacKintosh	£29 nom.
Suncor	£29 nom.
Wm. Fowells	£3 buy.
H.A. Amusements	£32 buy.
H.K. Constructions	£14 nom.
S'hai. Indus. G.S. Bonds	£44 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	£5 prem. nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	

RAT-POISON MURDER.

WOMAN AND HER LOVER
ARRESTED AFTER 3 YEARS.

GENEVA. The Zurich police have arrested a woman employed as the manageress of an hotel and a man stated to be her lover on a charge of murdering the woman's husband five years ago by giving him arsenic.

After the sudden death of her husband, which was attributed to natural causes, the woman obtained her situation in the hotel, where she was constantly pestered by her worthless lover for money.

When she told him that she would have nothing more to do with him the man threatened to inform the police that she had mixed rat poison with her husband's food.

An order for the exhumation of the husband's body has been made.

WRIT AGAINST A. J. COOK.

LONDON, May 11th.

It was stated at Nottingham last night that a service of writ for alleged slander issued by Mr. G. A. Spencer, M.P., founder of the Miners' Industrial Non-Political Union, on Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has been accepted by Mr. Cook's solicitors, who have undertaken to enter appearance to it.

The proceedings are a sequel to a statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Cook at a Newstead meeting in connection with the ballot of Nottinghamshire miners as to what union they prefer.

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[A.P.A.]

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[106]

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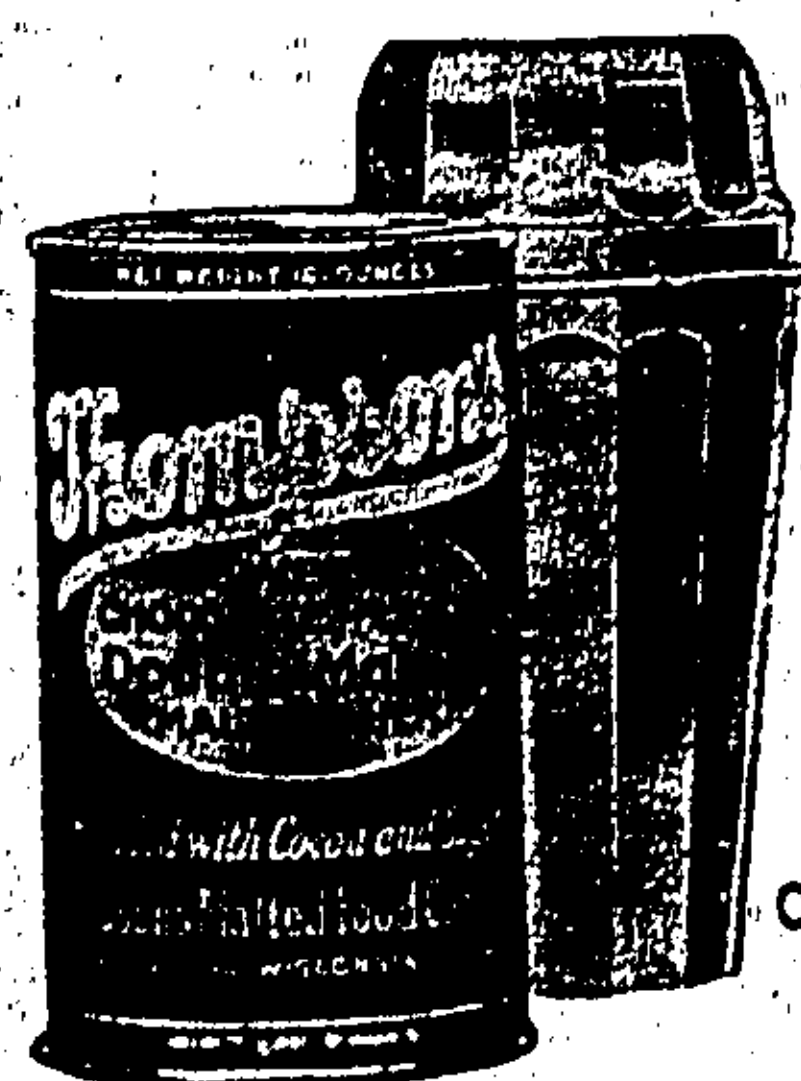
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TRAGIC CHILDREN.

A REAL SINGAPORE
PROBLEM.

"AMAH'S UNREVISED AND
UNPAID REGIME."

[BY MAYE WOOD.]

Recently Singapore was startled by a highly coloured article in a home paper on her "Tragic Wives." Now there is a sequel in the "Straits Times" by Maye Wood, less flamboyant, but quite interesting, about that perennial question, children and amahs. It will enable us to realise how much better are our Hong Kong mammas, babies and amahs about whom no one ever complains.

All this talk of "tragic wives" makes me think of something far more tragic; I mean the tragic children in Singapore and elsewhere in Malaya. The ones who are relegated to the boring care of amah or ayah, almost exclusively, while Mummy too often plays bridge all the morning, golf or tennis after tea, and dances, or plays bridge again up to bed-time.

This climate is ideal for children up to five or six years of age and they can be so attractively dressed that they look like little fairies, but how many of the bigger ones, between four and seven years of age, look bored and tired, are peevish and unmanageable! This is largely due to the fact that they are left for long weary hours under the control of a native, who, however devoted, is seldom able to assume real control of white children, and rarely, indeed, able to provide sufficient mental stimulus to their active little brains.

The Case For The Amah.

I am not one of those who believe that a mother should never leave her children in native hands. That is asking the impossible. There are in most cases, more calls, domestic and social, on a woman's time out here than at home which make it out of the question, even if it were desirable. A mother needs rest from her children some part of each day, for their sakes quite as much as for her own. But she can regulate the amount of time she spends away from home, especially in the morning. For she should bear in mind that if the children tire her, they also tire amah, who needs free time just as much as her mistress. In the morning there are generally washing and other household duties for amah to do; it is unreasonable to expect her, after hard work, to be ready to take the children out every afternoon, give them their meals, and put them to bed every day (as a great many women expect), without any relaxation from duty until nightfall.

If a mother scarcely ever plays with her children, or reads to them, and practically never supervises their meal-times, not only do they suffer terribly when they go home for good, but she is in danger of losing their affection, too. And the result of this almost complete native control is too often to be observed in the spoilt, selfish, undisciplined little people we see out here.

Helplessness.

Many women acknowledge that amah knows more about "Baby" than they do, apparently thinking this ideal! Several times going home, I have been called upon to administer castor oil to a sickly child, whose mother was not ashamed to say that she had always left this job to amah, and didn't know how to begin. In some cases the children were upset and needed the odious dose because their mothers were ignorant of the correct food to give them. "Amah always saw to baby's makan," is their excuse.

Another reason (if one is necessary) for a mother's careful supervision of her little children's lives, is that the control by amah or ayah is nearly always out of date. It is all "don'ts," where there is any correction at all, followed often by a smart slap, to which the child responds by unseemly wailing and kicking, accompanied by amah's raucous protests. I have seen an amah shake a child so roughly that it was rendered breathless—behind the mother's back of course. But then, she had been with that child for many hours on end, and it was a disobedient little demon. Still, that kind of thing is all wrong, and was discounted in England twenty-five years ago, and more.

I urge the case of these tragic children. On the one hand, they are pampered and spoilt with too many compliments and presents, and are left to the care of uneducated women who, though often devoted, are old-fashioned and mistaken in their ideas of rearing the young. I have seen (Continued on next column).

WOMEN BROKERS FOR WOMEN.

WALL-ST. INVASION.

ALREADY DOING A BIG BUSINESS.

[New York.]

A broker's office, operated by women for women has been opened in New York.

The office owes its inception to the great bull market which has attracted thousands of investors among women who previously never concerned themselves with stocks and shares. Striking incidents of the new market have recently been told in the press—how some women have pawned their jewels as a means to speculate and how insistently they have invaded brokerage offices both in Wall-street and in the more fashionable parts of the city.

Many houses which, it seems, will soon be considered old-fashioned dislike women clients, arguing that they take their losses badly and are not too well acquainted with figures. But, apparently, all firms do not hold this view.

Ticker Tape And Comfort.

The new office controlled by a woman with fourteen years' experience in Wall-street is already reported to be doing a large business. The "board" girl, who is described as the first in that line of business, is a graduate of Cornell University. The office has its ticker tape, many telephones, and full accommodation for its speculating customers, with just that added touch of refinement which indicates that women are in control.

The new head explained the enterprise by saying: "It seems that we are about to be recognised in a more friendly manner. Both in the Government and the banking world we have official recognition. Now Wall-street has surrendered." Speaking of her customers, she said, "Surely the head that budgets a household is capable of learning the intricacies of stocks and bonds."

Once again American women have entered a new field of endeavour. He does not know American women who would prophesy anything but a successful career for these pioneers.

300 TINY CHILDREN.

BODYGUARD FOR THE
DUCHESS OF YORK.

When the Duchess of York visited the West Ham Mission in Barkings-road, E., on her way to open a children's hospital at Hutton, Essex, she was delighted to find an unusual bodyguard to welcome her—300 tiny children in white frocks, each waving a flag as large as themselves.

Inside the nursery school at the Children's Church, Winnie Hill, aged 3, a self-possessed young person in pink, trotted up to the Duchess and thrust a bowl of forget-me-nots into her hand.

"It's for the baby princess," she whispered. The Duchess bent closer. "What did you say, darling?"

"For the baby princess," repeated Winnie, perfectly at her ease. "Thank you, dear. My baby loves flowers," replied the Duchess. The Duchess was introduced to more than 3,000 mothers. Later she drove through the cheering crowds, which twice broke the barriers, to Hutton. The haven for sick children which she opened is to take the place of the mission's old home at Tiptree, which was too small.

Amahs feeding little children—stuffing the food in, spoonful after spoonful, as fast as they could scrape it up off the plate. No time allowed for mastication, hardly enough for swallowing; and as for manners and digestion!

A Great Handicap.

Yet another evil is the way these amahs and ayahs have of making children self-centred, by constantly drawing attention to their childish exploits, and extravagantly praising every little achievement—"Baby banyak pandai," is much too frequently on their lips.

But perhaps the most tragic part of it all is to be seen in the gradual lessening of the child's instinctive reliance on its mother, as it is obliged to turn always to amah for service, so willingly rendered. When these children go home, they are bereft of a slave-like devotion which has spoilt them, and made them dependent and autocratic. The process of breaking in to the new state of things at home is exceedingly painful, and anyone will testify who has ever seen one of these poor tragic children going through with it.

There never was a greater handicap to start school-life with than six or seven years of amah's unrevived and unaided regime.

THE NAVY'S MAN POWER.

"PARED TO THE BONE."

BUT 1,800 STILL TO GO.

On January 15th last, according to a recent statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, there were 8,515 officers and 93,799 ratings serving in the Royal Navy. On January 15th, 1913, the corresponding figures were 9,439 officers and 123,607 ratings. Why these particular dates were chosen for the purposes of comparison is not very clear. Probably it was intended to select a date sufficiently antecedent to the outbreak of war to give a comparison under normal conditions. Having regard to the immense disproportion between the numerical size and total tonnage of the Fleet in 1913 and in 1923, one is almost led to the conclusion that either we had too few officers and men then or that we have too many now. In point of fact, the figures given by Mr. Bridgeman will have been reduced by about 1,800 officers and ratings by January next. The decision not to proceed with the construction of three cruisers of the five years' replacement programme is probably held to justify this reduction in man power. Yet in presenting the Navy Estimates for 1927-28, Mr. Bridgeman remarked that the personnel of the Navy had been "pared to the bone." It was this comment which led to the general expectation of an increase under the current estimates.

The truth of the matter is that the Admiralty are in a very difficult, almost anomalous position nowadays. The air is heavy with talk of reduction of armament, outlawing war, and the like. So far we have done the disarming, whilst other Powers have done the talking, but there is always a feeling that, like Mr. Winkle, they may "begin." In face of this uncertainty, Parliament favours a policy of "can'tanny." It would be undesirable to have a big surplus of man power on hand in the event of Geneva suddenly producing a convention under which we agreed to scrap a certain number of ships. Therefore, we are rather living on the principle that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

The generally pacific outlook enables this course to be followed without much risk. But the drafting officers find the times difficult. If they were called upon to complete to full strength the ships with "spare" complements it is more than doubtful whether they could manage it. As to the little Reserve Fleet—well, if that had to be brought up to full strength it would mean a mobilization. When resources are "pared to the bone" there is not much scope left even for plotting and planning.—*Naval and Military Record.*

MALARIA SCOURGE.

350 DEATHS THIS YEAR IN
THE TRANSVAAL.

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa.

The worst malaria epidemic in many years is sweeping an extensive area beyond Rustenburg, in the Transvaal. The natives are in desperate plight, for every town and village is infected. In the past six weeks 900 deaths have been reported, raising the total death-roll since the epidemic originated in January to 350. Wagon loads of native victims are being removed to a central treatment depot. The authorities and doctors have difficulty in obtaining sufficient quinine for their needs, and the cold weather is aggravating rather than checking the epidemic. It is probable that the disease may be complicated by influenza.

£200,000 FOR 107
PICTURES.

BERLIN, May 10th.

A sale of art treasures which began this morning in Berlin and has attracted art dealers from all over Europe has already realised £200,000 for the first 107 numbers of the catalogue. Holbein's "Picture of a Young Woman," which has a diameter of only four and a half inches, was bought for £7,750 by Mr. Colnaghi, of London. A small picture of Botticelli's—"The Annunciation"—realised £10,500, and two pictures by J. S. De Troy (died 1752) made the enormous price of £15,500.

The sensation of the first hour was the sale of Rembrandt's portrait of Hendrickje Stoffels, for which £28,500 was paid. A portrait by Franz Hals of Frans Post fetched £15,250, and a picture by Rubens representing the "Consul Decius questioning the Augurs," £13,500. A picture by Van Ruydael entitled "Haarlem View" from the "Dunes," sold for £4,000.—*Reuter.*

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A glittering romance of a cabaret girl who married a count!

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

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Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

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EDITH ROBERTS AND MURIEL DANA

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Continuous 2.30 to 11.15



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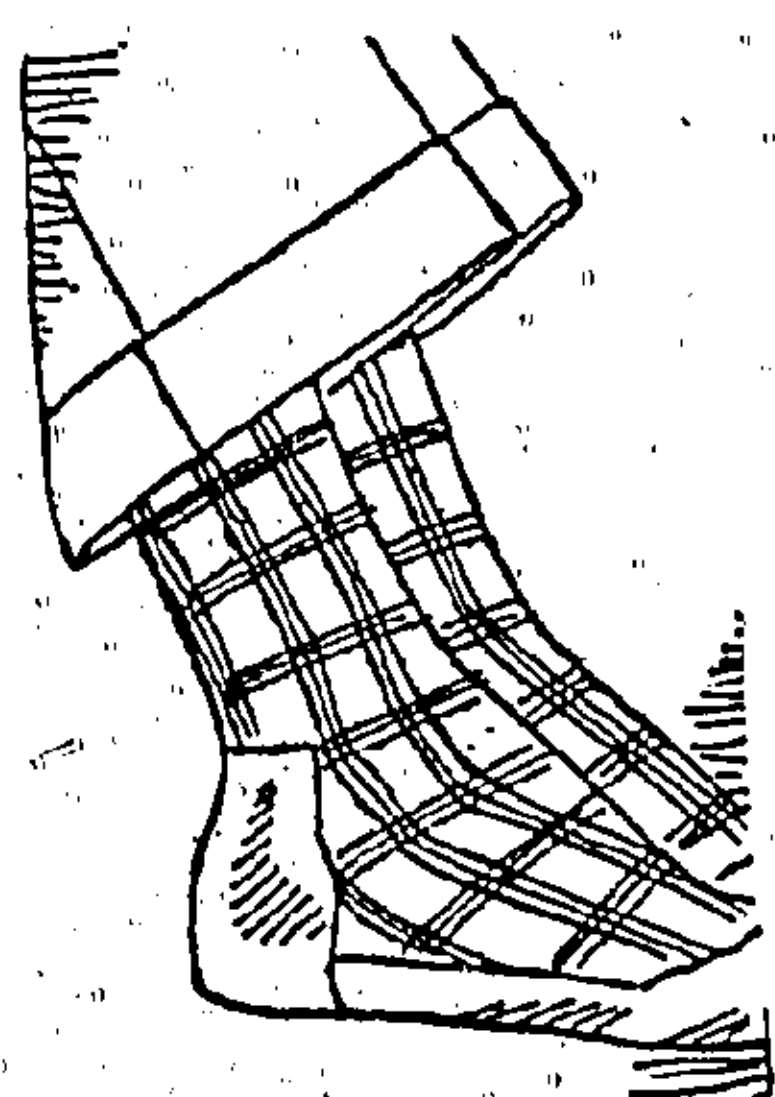
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CENSORING THE CHINESE PRESS.

"FORGERY OR PERJURY?"

CENSOR'S CONTRADICTION STATEMENT.

"A MADDENING WITNESS."

Further interesting revelations were made, yesterday when the case was continued against the *Shun Po* (Hong Kong Morning Post) for publishing two anti-Japanese articles on May 9th and 10th respectively without first submitting them on the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs censoring.

At the previous hearing a Chinese censor, definitely stated that there was no "half way house" in their method of censoring. All articles approved and passed for publication were initialled and all those rejected would be properly crossed through with red or blue pencil. This statement led Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, who is conducting the case for the prosecution, to say that the whole case boiled down to an alternative of either "forgery or perjury."

At yesterday's hearing, Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, asked permission to recall the censor and after a grueling cross-examination, the witness had to admit that sometimes, under pressure of work, he might have forgotten either to initial or cross out an article. It was elicited that prior to April of this year, the method of censoring was to initial at the foot of the proof as an indication that the various paragraphs contained therein had been passed for publication. Latterly the system was changed and every paragraph was initialled. It also appeared that there was still a certain amount of inconsistency, and sometimes the censors would revert to the old system.

DID NOT WANT THEIR NAMES TO APPEAR.

Another interesting point brought out by Mr. M. K. Lo, was that since this case was started, the vernacular newspapers have been taking their reports of the case from their English contemporaries, and such reports were submitted to the S.C.A. for permission to translate them into Chinese for publication. Permission was granted by the S.C.A. but when the translations were submitted to the Chinese censors, they would still make alterations and additions and in particular they would cross out their own names.

The case proceeded very slowly. The witness, Lau Sheuk Chong, one of the censors, was severely questioned by the Court as well as by the solicitor for the defence. The Magistrate described him as "the most maddening witness" he had ever seen, and that it was very difficult to get a direct answer from him.

Mr. Lo said that as censors they did not realise their responsibility and would come into Court to talk rubbish. He warned the next witness that he would have a number of questions to ask at the next hearing and that witness should remember the fact that he is a Government servant and should come into Court to tell the truth.

Forgery Or Perjury.

At the commencement of the case before Lieut.-Col. F. Eaves, D.S.O., at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. M. K. Lo, who is appearing for the publisher, editor and printers of the *Shun Po*, said that certain matters which came out at the last hearing had made it necessary for him to ask the witness, Lau Sheuk Chong, one of the censors, certain further questions.

It concerned the vital point as to whether a forgery by the defendants or perjury by the censors had been committed. It was stated by the witness at the last hearing that there was "no half way house" in the method of censoring. The censors, according to the witness, had invariably put a cross against articles which have been rejected and all those that were allowed for publication would bear their initials. It was also alleged against his clients that the offending articles was inserted in a blank space after the proof had been passed.

Rather An Exaggerated Point.

Mr. Lo said that certain documents had since been received by him and he would submit them to show that the evidence of the last witness was not true in so far as the crossing out of rejected articles and the passing of approved ones were concerned. He asked his Worship to decide from the fresh evidence which he would introduce as to whether "forgery or perjury" had been committed.

His Worship said that he would have no objection to hearing fresh evidence on that point. Mr. Fitzroy, for the prosecution, said that the witness was not at present in Court and that Mr. Lo would have to wait for a few minutes when the witness would be called.

Mr. Lo said that he particularly wanted to fight out this point on principle.

His Worship said that he personally thought that the importance of the point was being rather exaggerated. Mr. Lo replied that it was not he who brought up that point. It was the Crown Attorney who heatedly made that suggestion.

His Worship said that a heated person might say anything. Mr. Lo: I am glad that your Worship takes this view. I did not start it. It was Mr. Fitzroy who brought the matter up. He heatedly said that the whole matter was reduced to this: "Forgery or perjury." I replied, as your Worship will remember, that if there was anything it was perjury on the part of the witness, for the Crown.

State Of Emergency.

Mr. Fitzroy then said that as a result of his Worship asking at the last hearing as to whether a state of emergency was proclaimed, he had referred to the *Government Gazette* of June 22nd, 1925, when a proclamation was issued by H.E. Sir Reginald E. Stubbs, under section 12 of the Volunteer's Ordinance. It was then repealed, on August 15th, 1925. The censorship of the Chinese Press was put in force in between that period.

The Magistrate: I do not think that the point is very important. It is quite obvious that a proclamation was not necessary. Mr. Lo asked the Magistrate to take a formal note of that, as he would submit that point very strongly when he addressed the Court. He said that it had been held at Home that the judges do not view the offence in a very serious light if there was no state of emergency, or danger. The law was very strict on the point, however, if danger still existed. In the present case, the legal state of emergency had been rescinded and the time of danger had passed, so that the defendants, even if found guilty, should be dealt with lightly and dismissed with a caution.

No Records.

Mr. Lo Kan Chak, the chief translator of the S.C.A. was then called. He testified to having sent a district watchman to the *Shun Po* asking for the proof which was supposed to contain the offending article. The watchman returned without the proof. A visit paid to the *Shun Po* the next day also failed to bring the proof to light.

In answer to Mr. Lo, witness said that he did not know whether the defendant had been informed by the S.C.A. prior to May 6th not to publish any article advocating a boycott against the Japanese. He however knew that either on May 6th, 7th or 8th, the defendant and other Chinese editors have been warned by the S.C.A. not to publish such articles.

Mr. Lo suggested that the Chinese editors were only instructed not to use "violent language" and that they were not told to cease publishing anti-Japanese articles. Witness replied by asking Mr. Lo what was the difference between "violent language" and not to publish articles promoting a boycott against Japanese. Mr. Lo replied that he was in a privileged position and would not answer questions put to him by the witness.

Mr. Lo then suggested that the Chinese editors were called to the S.C.A. office on May 11th; and not on any of the three days mentioned by the witness.

The Magistrate (to witness): In an important matter like this, don't you make a note in your diary?—No.

"If You Wish To Be Discredited."

The Chinese Censor, Lau Sheuk Chong, was then recalled; and to questions put to him by Mr. Lo, he held to his statement of the previous day to the effect that he had always initialled every item of news passed by him, and those that he rejected, he had always crossed out.

Mr. Lo: Then according to your recollection, you have never passed an article without initialling it? The old practice is to initial at the end of the proof which meant for everything printed on it.

Mr. Lo: Am I fair to put it this way. That now you have remembered that in the old days, we could submit a proof containing several articles, and you would only put one initial on it?—Yes.

The Magistrate: He is directly contradicting himself. What I want to know is what was the practice on May 5th?—To initial every item.

The Magistrate: When was the new practice started?—In April this year.

Mr. Lo: You say that prior to April and not subsequent to April you put your august initial on one side of the proof only?—With regard to reports from Canton, we still put one initial on the whole proof.

Mr. Lo then pointed out to the Court that the only reason the witness said this was because he saw a bunch of proofs of Canton matter in Mr. Lo's hands. He apparently knew, Mr. Lo suggested, that he would be examined on that point and had anticipated him.

The Magistrate: Was the practice of initialling all items conveyed to the newspapers?—No.

The Magistrate: Then how on earth would they know whether the article was passed or not?—The newspaper knew all the time that every article initialled was passed.

Mr. Lo: I now hand you a batch of proofs containing eight sheets, whose signature is on it? Mr. Lam's.

Mr. Lo: You will find at the end of each sheet one initial?—Yes. Mr. Lo: Each sheet contains more than one item?—Yes.

Mr. Lo: What date does this sheet bear?—May 25th. The Magistrate: They don't seem to have carried on very long with their new practice, do they?

Mr. Lo then produced another batch of Canton proofs in which each item was initialled.

Mr. Lo: I put it to you that you know perfectly well that there was no consistent practice at all. Sometimes you initial all and sometimes, you do not?—This very seldom occurred.

Mr. Lo: But does it occur? Yes, owing to pressure of work. It is owing to the pressure of work that I am not in a position to say whether there were cases in which I omitted to initial items I have passed.

His Worship then said that he at least grasped the fact that there were two practices, the old and the new, and that the censors did not stick to any particular one.

Mr. Lo: Now you see this page here, dated May 10th. You will see two photographs there, did you initial them?—I initialled the writing around and below the photographs.

Mr. Lo: I understand you to say that you put your initial on a photograph with writing?—Yes.

Mr. Lo: Very well, if you wish to be thoroughly discredited, I am going to do it. Now look at this photograph?—The newspapers are always late in submitting photographs. They do not how to make crooks and have to wait for them to come in.

Mr. Lo: I want you to take it seriously. Do I understand you to say that the space did not bear your signature, because the written matter was not there when it was submitted to you, or in other words, was there forgery again?—Possibly.

Mr. Lo: Or possibly not?—If this photograph had been submitted to me without any printing matter on it, I would probably not have initialled it.

Printing On Blank Space.

At this stage Mr. Lo told his Worship that he had been told that it would be impossible for any man, no matter how great an expert he might be, to print in a blank space surrounded by other articles without either getting too close or too far from the other matter.

The Magistrate: You mean to say that you cannot print inside a blank space without it being obvious?—Mr. Lo replied that he would not say "absolutely impossible," as there were men who could even print the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank notes.

He said that to an ordinary newspaper man, the task would be almost an impossible one. He would invite Mr. Fitzroy to bring a man into Court to demonstrate that it could be done.

Pressure Of Work!

Coming back to the photograph with writing which the censor did not either initial or cross out, Mr. Lo asked the witness to give an explanation. Witness said that it was quite possible that the photograph and letters were added afterwards.

Mr. Lo: If the editor tells his Worship that it was the exact sheet he had submitted to you, what other explanation could you give to the Court?—I do not remember noticing the photograph on the proof at the time, but it is possible for a newspaper to add it afterwards.

The Magistrate: He is very persistent on that point.

Mr. Lo: My I take it also, that the photograph was there and that you passed it but forgot to initial it?—That is what I seldom do. I might do it now and then under pressure of work.

Witness then added that when he did not initial an article it did not mean that he had passed it for publication but merely that he had overlooked it.

Translation From English Papers.

Mr. Lo: As it the practice for the Chinese papers to get permission from the S.C.A. to translate anything from the English papers?—Yes.

Mr. Lo: Having got that permission, the Chinese papers then made a translation of this report?—Yes.

Mr. Lo: Is it the practice of the censors to make alterations and additions to the translated article, or is it their duty to pass them?—There is no need for the Chinese Press to submit translation of articles from European papers.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Lo what bearing this had on the case. Mr. Lo replied that he wanted to show the curious mentality of the censors. They were also very unfair. Mr. Lo said and went on to tell the Court that since this case was started the Chinese papers had been translating the reports of the case from local English contemporaries. He alleged that the censors, although the S.C.A. permission, to do this had been obtained, went so far as to make alterations and additions. The particular point they objected to, Mr. Lo said their own names appearing in the report.

Matter He Could Not Disclose.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Fitzroy. He said that the new system of initialling every item was commenced in April. This was brought about as a result of certain matter being published by a certain newspaper. What it was he was not in a position to disclose.

With regard to Canton matters, it was entirely different. One signature at the foot of each sheet of proof was sufficient, as they were in the handwriting of the newspaper's correspondents and would, therefore, be difficult, or almost impossible, for anyone to add anything in the blank space. He had very often received proofs from newspapers with blank spaces on them.

The Magistrate (referring to an item in a proof): Is that passed or rejected?

Mr. Lo objected and said that the witness' answer was bound to be "not passed" as his signature was not on it. He said it would be unfair to allow the witness to give an answer on that point. His Worship should judge by the evidence, Mr. Lo added.

The Magistrate: I must know. He cannot change from one system into another without conveying the fact to the newspapers. This is a most maddening witness. He will not answer the questions.

A Mysterious Heading?

Another censor, Lam Pak Cheung, was then called. He said that he was on duty from 8 to 10 p.m. on May 8th. He did not notice either of the two offending articles.

Witness then described the heading of an article printed on the proof which was supposed to contain the article "Warning to Our Chinese." He said that the heading was started on one side on the right, and the continuation of this heading should be on the left immediately after the first line. Instead of that, the continuation was removed further to the right, thus leaving a space between the two headings. It was in this space that the offending article was inserted. According to Chinese way of writing, witness said, the characters could not be written to the right. They must continue on to the left, and if the *Shun Po* had followed the usual procedure, the blank space would not have been created.

Mr. Fitzroy then asked witness as to whether or not he could tell the difference between the ink in which the offending articles was printed and the ink used for other matter. Witness replied that the ink which the offending article was printed appeared to be lighter.

Mr. Fitzroy asked witness if in opinion the proof had not been printed upon on two occasions.

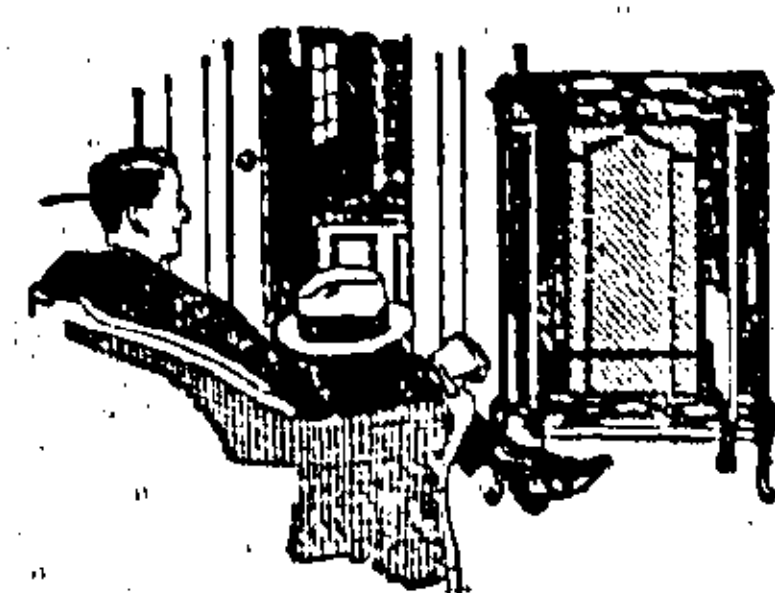
Not Aware Of Their Responsibility.

Mr. Lo objected to this. If Mr. Fitzroy wanted an opinion on this, an expert would have to be called. He had invited Mr. Fitzroy to do so, and if he did not choose to do so, he certainly could not get expert evidence from a censor who was not a printer. The Magistrate allowed the objection.

In rising to cross-examine the witness, Mr. Lo said that he would take a long time, but as the matter was still fresh in his mind, he would ask witness a question as to the ink.

Witness said that his experience with Chinese newspapers had shown him that very seldom, was one portion of the page printed with lighter ink than the other. Mr. Lo picked up a Chinese newspaper at random and showed it to witness. He asked witness to examine it closely and to tell him if he could see any difference in the colour of the ink. After a close examination, witness admitted that in some parts the ink was lighter than the other.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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CINEMA NEWS.

"THE BLUE DANUBE"

The Viennese film star Lya Mara, will be seen in "The Blue Danube," at the Queen's Theatre to-day and to-morrow. The lighter side of life in Vienna is told in the romantic adventure of an elder brother who sets out to break off an "affair" between a young lieutenant and a cabaret girl. Lya Mara plays the part of the cabaret girl whilst Ernest Vereda appears as the lover-lieutenant. "The Blue Danube" conveys the spirit of love, life and laughter which the master-violinist introduced into his memorable waltz, and it is being presented in the Queen's Theatre with special musical effects.

Crooks Of The Air.

At the World Theatre is "The Air Mail," a modern melodrama in which a band of crooks devote their efforts to robbing planes carrying valuables. The picture has many exciting moments, such as the flight of a plane through hail, snow and rain, to get the mail through on time, a man jumping from a plane with the precious cargo, and a battle in the air between a mail plane and two rival bands of crooks. The featured players are Warner Baxter as the daring air mail pilot, Billie Dove as the young girl who wins his love, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as a youth who idolises the pilot and later saves the mail through the use of a parachute at a critical moment.

Comedy Of A "Dead" Man.

"The Sunshine Trail" at the Star Theatre deals with the troubles of a youth who comes home from the war expecting to be a hero but who finds that he is supposed to be dead! The star is Douglas MacLean who romps through his adventures with his usual dash and verve.

Advance Booking.

Advance booking is now open at the Queen's Theatre for the special programme to be given at 8.20 nightly from Thursday to Saturday comprising the big screen version of Sir James Barrie's famous play, "Quality Street," and the "international song and dance hits" to be presented by Eleanor Nison and Leo Mantin, famous revue artists direct from l'Abbaye, Paris, and The Knickerbocker, Monte Carlo. Seats in the dress circle may also be reserved for the 2.30, 5.10 and 7.15 performances of "Quality Street."

Mr. Lo then said that it appeared to him that the censors did not seem to realize their responsibility. They were ready to come into Court to talk rubbish and that he (Mr. Lo) was sorry to have to make such comments. Mr. Lo went on to say that he would ask the witness many more questions and he hoped that witness as a Government servant, would be careful about what he had said.

Mr. Fitzroy: You can't say these things. A witness must be protected.

Mr. Lo: I can and I am sure his Worship will support me.

The case was then adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE CURRENCY IMPROVES.

CANTON NOTES NOW UP TO 78.5.

RESULT OF GOVERNMENTS DEFLATION POLICY.

FLOOD OF COUNTERFEIT SILVER.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 11th.

The depreciated Central Bank of China notes are improving in value day by day, thanks to the combined efforts of the Government and people. To-day's quotation is 78.5 cents of silver money to the bank-note. The quotations, last week were about 75 per cent., and the week before that about 73 or 74 per cent. Finance experts predict that if nothing goes wrong in the meantime the banknotes will be at par in about two months from now.

The Government still accepts 20 per cent. of Central Bank of China notes and 80 per cent. silver money in payment of revenues, taxes, duties or special assessments. All the Government officials are getting only 80 per cent. of their salaries in silver money, the other 20 per cent. in notes being withheld by the Government and stored away in the vaults of the Central Bank of China. The 20 per cent. of taxes received in paper money is also withdrawn. The Government is pursuing its deflation policy at the rate of no less than twenty or thirty thousands dollars worth of banknotes daily and the total amount withdrawn is now \$8,000,000.

In an interview with a Government finance expert our correspondent was told that the Central Bank of China will accept bank money as well as the amount of notes withdrawn reaches \$10,000,000. This will be about July 1st. The exchange department will first be opened in Canton Central Bank and will be gradually extended to the district branches.

OPEN IN PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

Our representative was also told that the branches of the Central Bank of China in Kongmoon, Shiu-kwan, Pakhoi, Sheklung, and elsewhere, which have been closed since the Communist holocaust of December last, have again been opened and are transacting business as usual. "It is purely on account of these encouraging signs," he said, "that the depreciated banknotes are now steadily recovering."

POPULARITY OF MUNICIPAL BANK NOTES.

Owing to the depreciation of the Central Bank of China notes, the Canton Municipal Bank notes have found great favour with the merchants as well as with the officials. These new banknotes, ever since their first appearance, are issued in denominations from 10 cents up to one hundred dollars and are exchanged at face value. In fact the Government tax collectors in Canton now accept only the Canton Municipal Bank notes. They refuse to accept silver money except for very small amounts, because they are responsible for the quality of silver money which they turn over to the treasurer and have to replace from their own pocket any counterfeit money.

Mr. Ip-Ting has been appointed Vice-President of the Central Bank of China. The former Vice-President, Mr. Chiu Chue Yau, left Canton for America some time ago with Mr. Koo Ying Fun, a former Finance Commissioner of the Province. Mr. Ip has already assumed office and is helping Mr. Wong Lung Shang, the President.

FRESH FLOOD OF BAD MONEY.

Ever since the depreciation of the Central Bank of China notes, the Canton market has been flooded with counterfeit twenty cent silver coins. About two weeks ago a fresh supply of bad coins made its appearance. The dates stamped on the coins state that they were made in the 5th, 6th, and 7th year of the Republic. They look comparatively old and somewhat worn, giving an off-hand impression that they are old coins and therefore good. It is no easy job to spot these coins and the merchants and hawkers are having a hard time. It is reported that these counterfeit coins are being sold at \$20 to \$25 for a hundred dollars.

The Police detectives are now working hard to run to earth the coiners and utterers but so far no one has been arrested.

The money exchangers state that these latest frauds can be distinguished from good coin only with the greatest difficulty. Their colour is somewhat yellow and their sound when dropped on stone or hard wood is also slightly higher and somewhat sharper in tone than genuine currency.

PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS.

NANKING ORDER TO KWANGTUNG.

NATIONALISTS ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 11th.

Dr. Chao Hsin Chu, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, has ordered all local authorities throughout the Province to take special care to protect the lives and property of all the foreign nationals residing in Kwangtung. The order was issued at the instruction of the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

It has been the settled policy of the Nationalist Government, the order states, to protect the lives and property of all the foreign nationals in China. The Nationalist Government, while consummating the National Revolution, has assumed this responsibility. It has repeatedly made known its object and intention through formal declarations and orders. It is sincerely hoped that foreign nationals in China will understand this and sympathize with the Nationalist Government in the realization of the principles for which it stands.

When the Nationalist troops occupied Tsinan, it continues, there was serious misunderstanding with the Japanese soldiers there. But the Nationalist Government cannot for a moment stop its work for the country. Every obstacle to the National Revolution and the aims for which it stands must be removed. The only thing to do, therefore, is to continue the Northern Expedition by all means and to wait coolly the settlement of the Tsinan incident by negotiation.

Every Government must make it its primary duty, the order adds, to protect the lives and property of the foreign nationals in China. It should see that no slogans detrimental to the friendly relationship between China and the Powers are posted. No anti-foreign literature should be published. Every attention should be directed to the consummation of the National Revolution.

ROADS IN KWANGTUNG.

MUNICIPALITY TO COMPLETE WHAMPOA ROAD.

The Municipal Government recently sent a petition to the Provincial Government requesting to have the right to complete the Whampoa Highway. It was claimed that the road if under municipal supervision would be planned in such a way that it would connect with roads within city limits and greatly facilitate communication.

The Provincial Government forwarded the petition to the Department of Reconstruction which has given its approval. That Department estimated that the cost of construction of that road has cost \$7,700 of which \$10,000 was furnished by the city government. The rest was raised from surtaxes levied for the construction of this highway.

Part of the road already constructed is in Canton itself and the Provincial Government is claiming the \$7,700 spent on it from the Municipality. If this money is refunded it will be spent on roads linking up Nam Hoi, Poon Yue and Far Yuen districts.

Far Yuen's Enthusiasm For New Road.

The construction of a public highway in Far Yuen district has been going on for a month, and the lay-out stretching for a distance of ten li has already been completed. This highway when completed will connect with Canton, so that in future automobiles will run between this city and Far Yuen.

The cost for the construction of this highway is to be met from the proceeds of public loan bonds which are distributed for sale in that district. It is said that the people in that town are very enthusiastic in having a modern highway and have bought many of the bonds in the hope that the project will be a success.

The owners of lands and farms over which the public road will pass appear quite willing to yield a portion of their holdings in order to make room for this highway.—Canton Gazette.

CHUNG SHAN MEMORIAL THEATRE.

A prominent local merchant is building a magnificent theatre at Sheung Kow Po, Sai Kwan, which will be named Chung Shan in memory of the late Kuomintang leader.

The cost of construction is estimated at \$350,000. Work on the foundation is already in hand, and when completed the theatre will be one of the most beautiful show houses in the Orient.

ROUND THE COURTS.

WATER-FRONT COOLIE FIGHT.

"LANDING PARTIES" FROM TWO JUNKS.

Six Chinese coolies appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy for fighting in Connaught Road West near French Street.

Mr. Horace Lo appeared on behalf of one of the defendants.

According to the prosecution the trouble arose between cargo coolies and the crew of a cargo boat. The boat was alongside the Praya and there was some trouble about her leaving the Praya wall to allow another boat to come in and unload. The coolies of the incoming boat were impatient and to hasten the departure of the boat moored to the Praya wall they began to throw stones at the boat. Instead of having the effect they anticipated, the owners stubbornly refused to budge. Later both craft sent off a landing party and general fight ensued.

The Magistrate indicated that if Mr. Lo would admit that his client was mixed up in the fighting he would bind the parties over. The police remarked that two others connected with the affray would have to be brought to Court. One of them was still in hospital.

The Magistrate then adjourned the hearing till this morning and allowed a bail of \$10 for each defendant.

MORE MOTOR-TOUTS.

A Chinese chauffeur appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday for unlawfully soliciting passengers to hire his car outside the Lee Theatre on Saturday night.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ who appeared on behalf of the defendant explained that it was a case of bargaining. The passenger had approached his client after the performance, but refused to engage the car at the price asked—\$1.50. The man began to walk away and not wishing to lose his client, followed the man and shouted that he would accept a dollar. It was then that the defendant was arrested.

The Chinese detective stated that he saw the defendant lead the man from the Theatre to his car.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF DAGGERS.

On the application of Inspector Andrew, one of the thirteen Chinese who are held on a charge of being in possession of four daggers, was dismissed. The Police are to continue proceedings against the remainder and asked for a remand until Friday. The prosecution also remarked that should the police decide to prosecute, they would have to ask for an hearing before two Magistrates.

The case was accordingly remanded.

IT'S THE DEED THAT COUNTS.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy for refusing to be searched. It was stated that when the defendant was called upon to put his hands up he refused. The defendant's police record showed a previous conviction for stealing, but the defendant explained that he was imprisoned for larceny from the person of a man who only possessed 12 cash.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$20 or one month's hard labour.

THE LOSS OF THE "KOCHOW."

CASUALTIES FEWER THAN FEARED.

CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER STILL STANDING BY.

Captain Morgan of the ill-fated *Kochow* and his Chief Officer are at present aboard H.M.S. *Nessus* at Kongmoon, and H.M.S. *Onslaught* is anchored near the wreck. The Marine Magistrate will decide whether an inquiry is necessary after he has interviewed Captain Morgan.

So far 224 passengers and crew have been accounted for and as the owners, the Chuen Lee S.E. Co., estimate the number on board at 300 it is hoped that the original naval wireless message to the effect that the loss of life was small may be more correct than the survivors arriving here yesterday led one to believe. The *Kochow* is in fairly shallow water, her superstructure being just awash and her masts and funnel showing. Divers are to examine her and if their report is favourable it is hoped to save the vessel.

The cargo, which is valued at \$20,000, consisted mainly of rice but there was also a quantity of salt fish, peas and dried fruit.

SEDITIONARY LITERATURE.

FURTHER CHARGE AGAINST HAT-SMASHER.

DEFENCE ON COURT'S JURISDICTION.

Mak Yuen, the Chinese who was previously sentenced to ten days' imprisonment with hard labour for hat smashing last month, was again before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon on charges of being in possession of 14 documents containing seditious matter and which were "calculated to persuade or tend to persuade persons to refrain from dealing with persons in the course of trade," or to do acts likely to cause a breach of the peace.

When the defendant was convicted for hat smashing he was not legally represented; but Mr. Hin Shing Lo now appeared on his behalf in answer to the further charges.

No Jurisdiction.

At the outset of the proceedings Mr. Lo contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to hear the first charge as the literature contained in the pamphlets did not concern the Colony but other parties.

Mr. Lo also remarked that his convicted on the two previous charges on an imperfect, and unfinished plea of "guilty." In the first instance when he was convicted of knocking a straw-hat off the head of one Yeung Tsoi Mun, the victim in question was one of his own friends. Regarding the second incident, Mr. Lo stated that his client had merely "taken the man's hat off, and told him not to wear anything made in Japan there were the very words and nothing more."

These statements had been assumed as a plea of "guilty," and the defendant was convicted without evidence.

In view of these circumstances, Mr. Lo remarked, it was only fair that his client should receive compensation for the imprisonment he had undergone.

Mr. Lo also quoted at length from legal authorities including a pronouncement by an English Lord Chief Justice who had remarked upon the danger of accepting ambiguous and "unfinished pleas" of guilty.

The Magistrate, however, replied that he had it on record that the defendant had pleaded guilty, and should Mr. Lo think that the Court was prejudiced against his client he could have the case tried in the other Court.

The Previous Cases.

Mr. Lo also said that similar cases of seditious literature were heard before the Magistrate in the other Court who remarked that this Colony was not concerned with quarrels between other nations, and that the Colony must afford protection to all under its flag.

The pamphlets were certainly calculated to arouse ill feeling between two political parties but not between any persons in the Colony.

Magistrate: No more than that they are calculated to incite bloodshed and murder.

Ultra Vires.

Regarding the second charge of persuading persons to refrain from dealing with persons in course of trade, counsel contended that the Emergency Ordinance concerning this particular case was obsolete and that the Colony was never in a state of emergency. It was, in short, ultra-vires.

Evidence Called.

Evidence of the arrest of defendant was then called. Wong Lo, a Chinese detective, said that while he was on patrol duty at about 3.30 p.m. on the 27th ultimo at Des Voeux Road West, he saw the defendant break the hats in the manner detailed in the earlier charge. The defendant, when seized declared that he "was not an Englishman but a Chinese, and therefore, he should not be arrested by a fellow Chinese." Witness saw people reading the pamphlets, but he did not actually see the defendant distribute them. A large and angry crowd had gathered, and with the help of a friend who packed up the umbrella which the defendant dropped immediately as he was arrested, they took the defendant to the Police Station.

A few seconds after they began to march the defendant to the Station, the witness's friend exclaimed that there was something in the umbrella and pulled out the bundle of pamphlets which later was found to be seditious.

The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 2.15.

WHO WANTS SALT?

FREE DISTRIBUTION ON WUCHOW WHARF.

SMUGGLERS WARES ON THE S.S. "KONG NING."

There was an extraordinary scene on the Wuchow wharf yesterday morning, when the Indian Guards and crew of the s.s. *Kong Ning* were seen busily hurling bags of salt into the middle of an excited crowd of waterside coolies. It is not often that one gets something for nothing and the unusual distribution of this valuable commodity aroused great enthusiasm and no little fighting among habitués of the waterfront.

What had happened was that the owners of the *Kong Ning* had received a hint that their vessel was heavily laden with contraband salt. She was due to sail later in the day for Wuchow, and the Chinese authorities have warned all owners that if salt, which is a Kwangtung Government monopoly, is found in any vessel in Chinese waters that vessel and its cargo will be confiscated.

A search of the vessel was ordered and about 300 large packets were discovered, some of it in saloon cabins and some if it very cleverly concealed. It was evidently smuggled on board by the members of the crew who expected to make a good thing out of its sale at Wuchow, and in any case, if discovered, the owners and not the real offenders would "stand the racket." However, this time the would-be smugglers came off very badly and the whole of their wares were either quickly dumped overboard, or salt the sea still further, or else handed over to the willing recipients on the wharf. When our representative visited the *Kong Ning* she looked as if she had been through a snowstorm.

\$40,000 THEFT.

FORMER BANK EMPLOYEE GAOLED.

ACCOMPLICE NOT TRACED.

Arrested in Canton four years after committing the offence alleged against him, Fung Chung Lim, alias Fung Fau Sang, described as a former shroff or cheque messenger in the Comptroller's Department of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, pleaded guilty before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning to two charges of obtaining the sum of \$40,000 on January 31st, 1924, by means of a forged cheque and larceny of the money as a servant of the Bank.

In giving the facts, Chief Detective Inspector T. Murphy said that the accused used his position as an employee of the Bank to commit the fraud and was assisted by an outside man who was not in custody. The two worked together in connection with the filling in of the cheque and the forging of the signature, complete with the necessary initials to indicate that the cheque had been passed through the books. Everything appeared to be in order to the paying-out shroff and he paid the money over to the accused's accomplice.

C.D.I. Murphy said that the cheque disappeared altogether from the drawer the same day, and it was alleged that the accused took it and destroyed it. A few days after the theft, the C.D.I. continued, the accused obtained leave and did not return. Recently, information was received that the accused was living in Canton, and he was arrested through the help of the authorities there.

The accused said he had only received \$4,000 of the total proceeds as his share.

Mr. Murphy: I am not in a position to say whether that is so. He has been subjected to very anxious times during those four years, in view of the warrant of arrest hanging over his head. He has been unable to get employment. I shall ask your Worship to give the maximum penalty which, coupled with the anxious times he has had during those four years, will not encourage others in the Bank to do what the accused has done.

His Worship: What became of the cheque?

Prisoner: It was handed over to Lum Pak Chun.

Mr. Murphy: He is the alleged accomplice in the case, your Worship. Such a man does exist. Sentence of six months' hard labour, on each charge was passed, the terms to run consecutively.

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(A-12)

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

SOUTH CHINA TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Company has been acquired by Mr. LESLIE ERNEST HAYNES of the SOUTH CHINA TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALLAN S. BANKER,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, June 11th, 1928. [5351]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th JUNE, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th JUNE, to 4th JULY, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Manager.

Hong Kong, 19th May, 1928. [5317]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at MONOKOKTSUI in the DEPENDENCY of Kowloon and Colony of Hong Kong, and registered at the LAND OFFICE as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1572.

To be sold on

TUESDAY, the 19th

DAY OF JUNE, 1928,

At 3 P.M.

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Auctioneers,

At their SALES ROOM,

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4 & 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

OR TO

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS,

Auctioneers,

No. 8A, DUNDRELL STREET,

Hong Kong, 8th June, 1928. [5354]

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FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

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Apply to—

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 12th, 1928.

IS ENGLAND TOO HOSPITABLE?

The enormous amount of publicity given to the designs of Prince Carol of Rumania to regain the Throne which he renounced has raised the interesting question whether England is too hospitable to political refugees. This unstable young man was permitted to enter the country on a two months' visit; but his schemes to despatch aeroplanes from England to his native land loaded with passengers and propaganda, in furtherance of his cause, cut short his visit. Our London correspondent has described the extraordinary episode, which ended in CAROL being requested to leave. This step, taken by the Home Office in consultation with the Foreign Office, has the support of public opinion. Yet we are not surprised that there is a certain measure of regret that expulsion was imperatively necessary.

The right of asylum, or allowing refuge to foreign political figures who find their own country too hot for them, is a cherished tradition in England. It has been maintained all through the centuries. England took in Flemish weavers owing to economic sufferings in the Netherlands, and it reacted admirably on the home industries such as they were at that period. Later the Huguenots, fleeing from fierce religious persecution after the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, and still later the French priests and religious orders marked out for destruction in the French Revolution, found peace and safety in England.

It was there that MAZZINI went when Austria had her heel on the neck of Italy and put a price on the head of revolutionaries. So, also, GARIBOLDI till the time was ripe for his return as the apostle of Italian freedom. KARL MARX, the High Priest of modern Socialism and the author of the attack on capitalism, when hounded out of Germany, could think of no better citadel than capitalist England. LOUIS NAPOLEON lived there in comfort after his feverish twenty years in Paris; and in recent years it was to England that exiles from Tsarist and Bolshevik Russia turned for refuge. There is an irony in the fact that LENIN and TROTSKY and LITVINOFF were there, as agitators long before they seized the reins of despotism in Russia.

It is curious to reflect that the chances of a Royal or other exile returning to a position of power

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or influence in their native land are usually exceedingly remote. Most of them appear to be content to live abroad. King MANOEL of Portugal provides an illustration. He may be seen going to church every Sunday with his mother, the Dowager ex-Queen, and at Twickenham he leads the quiet life of a country squire. The political disturbances that occur in his own country leave him unperturbed, and Portugal will never hear of him again. It was the same with "Tino" of Greece, and with others who, if their names were mentioned, would fill a long list. No doubt because England is a sea-girt isle it is a land that offers an ideal retreat for fallen political stars. And having been for centuries the home of freedom in the widest sense, a foreigner although he may have plots and stratagems in his head is left alone in England unless he meddles with politics so as to involve his hosts. It was Prince CAROL's undoing that he forgot to observe this excellent rule of conduct, but his mistake will point the moral for others in the future.

The Colony had a clean bill of health as regards notifications of fresh cases of infectious disease for the 48 hours ending on Monday.

Four bags of mail from Italy for Hong Kong were destroyed when the postal car on which they were being conveyed from Alexandria to Port Said caught fire. Those mails were received at Alexandria from Naples on May 8th and probably contained correspondence posted in Italy between April 29th and May 6th.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. W. J. Vander Star, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., Canton, to Miss M. J. Lear, of Bandoeng, Java.

An unknown Chinese was on Sunday found by the police hanging by a rope from a beam on the third floor of No. 312, Shanghai Street, Yaumati, which was unoccupied. The man was dead when the discovery was made and it is believed to be a case of suicide.

On the occasion of the opening of the St. Francis Hotel a reception was given yesterday by the directors of this new hotel, which has undergone a complete transformation since Mrs. Cameron, the last proprietress, had the premises. There are forty well-furnished rooms in addition to a service bar on the third floor, and a dining room on the first. At yesterday's reception, there were many friends and future patrons present. The directors are Messrs. Geo. K. Hall, Brutton, H. P. White, W. J. Stokes, C. W. Hannings, Young and Mrs. Chan. Mr. Hannings is personally in charge of the business.

HAPPY VALLEY SITE.

SOLD TO MR. F. H. KEW FOR \$22,700.

An interesting sale of Inland Lot No. 2758, in Wong Nei Chong Road, facing the Race Course, took place yesterday afternoon at the Crown Lands Office. The area was stated to be 6,100 square feet and the annual rental \$39. The lot was offered for a term of 75 years and special conditions attached to the sale were that a sum of \$15,000 is to be spent on the site within two years; only European houses are to be built, and their height is not to exceed 50ft. The plans have to be submitted to the P.W.D. for approval and the owner of the lot is to be responsible for any damage which any further levelling he may carry out may do to adjoining property.

Mr. H. West conducted the sale which was very well attended, a number of wealthy Chinese merchants being present. The upset price of \$16,940 was at once offered and bidding advanced briskly at rates of \$100 and occasionally \$200. At \$22,300 there was a pause, two advances of \$50 were made and the lot was secured at \$22,700 by Mr. F. H. Kew, broker, of Ice House Street.

SANITARY BOARD.

DR. KOCH'S QUESTION ON HYGIENE TEACHING.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch will ask the following questions at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:

"Can the Head of the Sanitary Department ascertain in how many Schools, Government Grant-in-aid and Vernacular, the subject of hygiene is taught?"

"What proportion do these bear to the total number of schools?"

"Is stress laid upon the application of hygiene to local conditions?"

"Is any test practical or written applied to ascertain the results of such instruction periodically during the year?"

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.10 p.m., stated:—

Pressure remains over N.E. Japan and low over China.

Local Forecast:—S. winds, moderate, generally overcast, showery.

DISPUTE OVER CUPBOARD.

EUROPEAN FIRM SUED.

ONLY DELIVERED THE "SHELL."

Messrs. R. Johnson & Co., of David House, were sued at the Summary Court before Mr. Justice P. Jacks yesterday by the Lee Sang, carpenters of No. 72, Stanley Street, for \$55, being the contracted price of the cupboard, Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones was for the defendant and plaintiff conducted his own case.

The proprietor of the plaintiff firm said that he was given the order through an interpreter by Mr. Schack on April 21st, but some days afterwards Mr. Schack told him to stop the work. The shell of the cupboard had been completed but the shelves had not been put in. He had not rendered a bill because the work was not finished but he delivered the shell.

His Lordship asked the plaintiff why he was bringing the claim if the work was not finished and no bill had been rendered.

Plaintiff suggested that his Lordship appoint an arbitrator to measure the cupboard. His Lordship explained that it was for plaintiff to prove his case by presenting evidence that it was of the correct size. After further evidence had been heard, judgment was given for defendants for \$55, and also for \$30 on a counter-claim for damages incurred by having to get the cupboard from another party, at a higher price; also costs on both claims.

MURDER BY BOY OF 16.

DRIVEN MAD BY NEURALGIA.

Frederick Finch, aged 16, was charged at the Old Bailey with the murder of Matilda Wood, aged 56, who had lived in the same house in Cottenham Road, Holloway, N.

Mr. Raphael, prosecuting, said that Finch stabbed Mrs. Wood and she died almost immediately. Mrs. Winder, who also lived in the house, heard screams and went to see what had happened. Finch stabbed her in the chest with a knife, but she took the weapon from him. Afterwards Finch said, "I had been awake all night with toothache. I was sitting by the fire. My tooth was aching like mad and my nerves commenced to jump. That is what caused me to do it. I could not stop myself."

Mrs. Winder, in evidence, said that Finch was a quiet, respectable boy, on good terms with everyone in the house.

Dr. Ferguson said that when he called the boy was weeping bitterly. "I have been awake three nights with neuralgia," he said.

Mr. Vine, defending: Do you think if the pain was very acute from neuralgia it would prevent him from distinguishing between right and wrong?—I think it would be quite sufficient for a boy of that age.

Dr. Watson, medical officer of Brixton Prison, expressed the opinion that Finch was suffering from disease of the mind in an early stage and that in a frenzy of pain from the neuralgia he did not know what he was doing when he stabbed the two women.

Apart from the extraordinary facts in the case, the question of the boy's mental condition would probably not have arisen for a long time. Since he had been in prison his symptoms were not definite enough to justify certification.

Mr. Justice Wright: You do not think that a normal boy of 16, even if suffering from acute neuralgia pains, would stab women with whom he had no quarrel at all?—No.

The jury, after a brief retirement, found Finch guilty but insane.

Mr. Justice Wright ordered Finch to be detained in a criminal lunatic asylum.

INSULT TO SAMOA GOVERNOR.

CANOES SWEEP PAST HIS SHIP.

Suva, Fiji Islands.

Any idea that the Mau (Nationalist) movement in Samoa was directed personally against Sir George Richardson, who recently retired from the Administration, was dispelled by the attitude of the natives when the new Administrator, Col. Stephen Allen, landed at Apia.

Two war canoes manned by Mau men swept past his steamer, completely ignoring his presence, and later the leaders of the movement refused in convention to participate in the official native welcome.

The battle-cry of the Mau is "Samoa for the Samoans," irrespective of who holds the mandate.

17,000 TAELS OF SMUGGLED OPIUM.

BIG HAUL AT CANTON.

When the steamer *Ko Tai* arrived at Canton from Wuchow the other day, she was suspected of having smuggled opium on board. Accordingly, revenue officers of the Opium Prohibition Department boarded the steamer and found 17,000 taels of smuggled opium hidden in the hold of the ship.

A man named Loo Hop Hing was arrested in connection with the case.

Traffic in illicit opium has been going on for some time, and the Opium Prohibition Department has instructed its officers to keep a sharp watch on smugglers who attempt to import this dangerous drug to Canton.

A MASTER FORGER.

SHIELDED BY A WOMAN.

BANKNOTES THAT PASS THE EXPERTS.

The existence of a mysterious master forger of bank-notes, whose work is perfect enough to deceive experts, was revealed at the Old Bailey.

In the dock stood Nellie Lee, a neatly dressed woman, aged 41, who was caught in the act of passing some of the notes.

She was charged with uttering the notes, but her attachment to this clever criminal was so strong that she steadfastly refused to give the police any information which would enable them to catch the man. She was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Mr. Roland Oliver, who prosecuted, said a somewhat alarming feature of the case was that the man responsible for the forgeries was still at large. The notes were marvellous forgeries, the work of an artist, and since last September the woman had cashed 18 or 20 of them of the value of £5 or £10 each. In several cases the notes had passed through banks to the Bank of England. The losses would fall on the people who cashed the notes.

Secret Process.

The woman said the forger was a draughtsman and that he used to make the bad notes from genuine ones by tracing them in pencil and then inking them over.

As a rule the watermark was a stumbling-block to forgers, but in this instance the watermark had been simulated by some sort of painting process—probably with grease.

The Recorder, Sir E. Wild, in passing sentence, said that Lee had shielded the greater offender. She ought not to have done so, of course, but no doubt she was fond of him.

Bank Experts Deceived.

That such a remarkably skilled forger is still at large is a matter of some anxiety to bank and police officials. His marvellous penmanship and his ability to reproduce the watermark with such exactitude makes it impossible for anyone but the most skillful experts to discern these counterfeit notes.

One expert said he had not seen such good forgeries for 30 years.

AERIAL TORPEDO "ATTACKS."

METHOD SHOWN TO FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

BROOKLYN, May 15th. Some of the latest types of torpedo-carrying and fighting aircraft demonstrated methods of attacking hostile warships before representatives of foreign Governments here this afternoon.

A Blackburn Napier Ripon, one of the most modern torpedo planes, piloted by Capt. Blake, flew over the aerodrome. The pilot then flew low over the Humber, and when his machine was immediately opposite the spectators, released the torpedo. It struck the water a few feet from the slipway, sending up an immense cloud of spray.

It is thought that this kind of torpedo attack from the air would prove extremely damaging to warships.

Seven other types of Blackburn aircraft were demonstrated, among them an earlier type of torpedo plane, which afforded an excellent opportunity for comparison with the latest type.

The torpedo-dropping was followed by a display of aerobatics by Squadron Leader Noskes in the Blackburn Lincok. Squadron Leader Noskes was the originator of "crazy" flying, and he gave a clever performance.

The Lincok is a new kind of light single-seater fighter, of which type much is expected. The Blackburn Napier Dart, a torpedo plane fitted with automatic safety wing slots, was also demonstrated by being flown at extremely slow speeds. The demonstration ended with a mock aerial combat.

TWO FIRES AT SHANGHAI.

FIFTH OUTBREAK AT GREAT CHINA DISPENSARY.

50 HOUSES BURNT IN NATIVE CITY.

SHANGHAI, June 7th.

The fifth fire which has occurred in the premises of the Great China Dispensary, corner Shantung and Foochow Roads, in nine weeks, broke out last night about 11.35 o'clock. It required the attention of Central and Hongkew Divisions, who although they had the fire under control within 15 minutes, had to pour in huge quantities of water for more than an hour.

According to observations made while the fire raged, flames burst out in a back room on the first floor, which was used for compounding chemicals. It was in this room that the fire two weeks ago became ignited.

The building is of brick construction and the roof partially glass, and being of such a nature, no sign of the flames were seen by Central watch tower, until they broke through the roof. By that time the interior of the building was a mass of flames, and although Central Fire Station is within 85 yards from the scene, the fire had swept the building before the firemen got into action. The first floor then fell in.

Fire Near Tungkadoo.

About an hour earlier a larger fire devastated an entire block of Chinese houses, one block from the water front and about 200 yards upstream from the Tungkadoo Fire Station, in Chinese territory. Tungkadoo responded at once, but it would appear, they had certain mechanical difficulties to overcome before they got into earnest action.

Flames lit up the sky, and large crowds, returning from Luna Park, took up positions along the Bund and French Bund.

Chinese-manned pumps soon were coupled to hydrants, and a line was run to the river. The latter was found impracticable for the time being, and the greater burden devolved upon several hydrants situated at some distance from the fire.

French Volunteers heard the alarm, and thinking that it came from within the Concession, turned out, but on approaching the boundary, took in the situation at a glance. Not being called upon to bring their motors, six or seven British members of the unit, proceeded to the place in Mr. R. Grimshaw's motor car.

In addition to giving valuable advice to the Chinese regarding the placing of pumps and ladders, as well as the modern extension which Tungkadoo has, the Volunteers assisted materially in handling lines and getting to the base of the flames. At 12.30 a.m. a dozen lines of hose were still pouring water on fire, which in the darkness, appeared to have affected about 50 houses. —North China Daily News.

ENGLAND FINDS A "JACKIE COOGAN."

FILM STAR WHO IS NOT FIVE YEARS OLD.

England's "Jackie Coogan," a type which every film producer in the country has vainly sought for years, seems to have been discovered in the person of Michael Stanley, the youngest member of the family of which Lord Derby is the head.

Michael is not yet five years old. He is the son of Captain E. A. V. Stanley, head of the National Greyhound Racing Club, who, with his wife, is prominent in the racing world and in Leicestershire hunting circles.

Michael Stanley's powers of mimicry have hundreds of admirers in the social world, but they are now to enjoy wider fame.

His mother has signed a contract on his behalf, with the Blatner Pictures Corporation, and Michael begins his career as film-star in the British International Studios at Elstree.

He is regarded as so important that the best cinematographer in the world, Mr. Carl Freund, who photographed "Metropolis," "Vau-deville," and "Berlin," all marvels of camera work, has been engaged to do full screen justice to young Stanley's powers.

Michael can imitate any character that he sees—policemen, bus conductors, hotel porters, anything, and can faithfully copy the pose and expression of any picture or photograph shown to him.

Whether he can transfer his abilities to the film remains to be seen, but his friends seem to have no doubt about it.

PEACEFUL EVACUATION OF TIENSIN.

CITY TO BE HANDED OVER TO SOUTHERNERS.

NATIONALISTS FIRE ON JAPANESE DESTROYER.

CHIANG KAI SHEK ASKED TO RETAIN HIS POST.

The Nanking Government, after discussing Chiang Kai Shek's resignation, have decided that they do not wish to accept it. In consequence Tan Yen Kai and Chang Ching Kiang called on him and pointed out that the Northern Expedition was not yet over as the three eastern provinces remained unconquered. To fix such a term to Chiang Kai Shek's command recalls memories of the Greek Kalends. Chiang Kai Shek would find great difficulty in leading his troops to the Manchurian border at present, and once there would have to fight a powerful Japanese force before gaining an entrance to the province. Within the province also there are strong forces of Japanese, besides the reorganised Northern armies, some of which are practically untouched by the recent fighting. Lastly, Nanking has several times announced its intention of not going beyond Peking.

The situation in Tientsin is quiet at present, and it is hoped that the transference to Southern control may be carried out without any untoward incidents. Yesterday's evening papers announced that arrangements had been made to hand over the city to the Southerners to-day, June 12th. The preparations are well advanced, and troops stand waiting at the East Station.

TIENSIN SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIENSIN, June 11th. The situation at present is quite quiet. Han Yuan Chuan, assistant Tapan of Chihli, yesterday afternoon issued a proclamation stating his intention of supporting the South. It is reported that he hoisted the Nationalist flag over the native city.

Chinese papers deny this report, stating that no party will declare its colour before the departure of Chu Yu Fu.

Skirmishes have taken place 15 li to the north-west of the city, and spasmodic fighting against ships in progress between Tangku and Tientsin.

EVACUATION OF TIENSIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIENSIN, June 11th. This afternoon the city is quiet. Many execution squads are patrolling the streets and there are no flags.

Three troop trains and an armoured train are ready to proceed from the East Station.

The afternoon papers report that a proclamation has been issued by the Northerners that arrangements have been made as at Peking for a peaceful evacuation, and the occupation by the Nationalists to-morrow.

Pan Fu has left for Dairen.

ATTACK ON TIENSIN.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, June 11th. Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's troops under Generals Han Fu Chu and Lu Chung Lun are attacking Tientsin with considerable vigour. It is reported they have taken Yang-tsun.

A part of the Shansi troops have arrived at Fengtai. As soon as their main forces arrive they will join the attack upon Tientsin. The Japanese military authorities have warned the contending Chinese militarists that they must not extend their military operations to the area which Japanese troops are defending. Otherwise some misunderstanding may arise.

CONTROL OF PEKING.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, June 11th. After his arrival at Peking, General Sheng Chen, a Shansi man, has taken charge of the situation there. He has issued an order for the protection of foreigners as well as the Fengtien families residing in Peking.

General Yen Shih Shan is expected to arrive in Peking within the next day or two.

JAPANESE DESTROYER FIRED ON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, June 11th. According to a despatch to the Navy Office the Southerners fired on the destroyer Maki while she was steaming down to Peiho. The Maki returned their fire.

As this is the second time within the last two or three days that a similar incident has occurred, the Japanese have again strongly protested.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CHINA.

AID FROM FRANCE.

NANKING GOVERNMENT EXPECTATIONS.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

LYONS, June 11th. Li Yu Sing, a member of the Control Committee, and Tsu Zeng Yung, of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, with several University personalities from Nanking, visited the Franco-Chinese Institute, where they were received by the Rector of Medicine of the University and examined means to develop Franco-Chinese intellectual relations.

Li Yu Sing speaking afterwards before the Chinese colony, extolled France's democratic and peaceful spirit. He added that the Nanking Government expects that France will afford the engineers, professors and technicians required for China's reconstruction.

JAPAN GOVERNMENT SETBACK.

SEIYUKAI PARTY LOSES SEATS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, June 11th. As a result of the Tokyo Prefectural Election the Minseitō have gained 46 seats, the Seiyukai 34 and others five, including one Proletarian.

Previously the Seiyukai held a majority of 13 seats, and consequently the result is considered significant, as it is the first opportunity the public have had to express an opinion of the Seiyukai Cabinet since the General Election.

DETERMINATION OF CHIANG KAI SHEK.

(Chun Wan Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, June 11th. The Nationalist Government will issue a mandate for the retention of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek. Marshal Chiang, however, seems to have made up his mind quite firmly to resign. Before he tendered his resignation he ordered his troops to stay in their original defence areas until Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and General Yen Shih Shan took over control of them.

NANKING APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

(Chun Wan Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, June 11th. The Nationalist Government issued a declaration to the Foreign Powers yesterday. A summary of the document is as follows:—

As the Northern expedition has succeeded and the Nationalist Government is in possession of the whole of China Proper, all political power is now concentrated in its hands. In other words, the unification of China is becoming an accomplished fact. The Nationalist Government considers that the national revolution has come to an end, and will now begin to undertake reconstruction work throughout the whole country, economically, industrially and in education. Therefore the Nationalist Government sincerely hopes that the Powers will rescind all unequal treaties with China and in their place conclude new treaties on an equal basis. It is hoped that foreign troops and naval forces will evacuate Chinese territories immediately, and the Powers are asked to pass a fair judgment on the recent Tientsin incident.

COUP AT CHUNGKING.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, June 11th. It is reported that General Yang Sen, who was connected with the Wansien affair, is in league with a Szechuen general called Tang Sheh Ho. Together they seized Chungking, on the upper part of the Yangtze River, where General Yang's troops were quartered. General Liu Seng, who was in command there, has retreated towards Southern Szechuen.

STABILISATION OF THE FRANC.

A SINGLE DISSENTIENT.

MINISTER OF PENSIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 11th.

It is understood that, with the exception of the Minister of Pensions, the whole Cabinet considers that the legal stabilisation of the franc at the present rate is necessary. It is generally believed that stabilisation will be operative within a fortnight, but details are an entire secret.

The *Echo de Paris* says that M. Poincaré has informed the Minister of Pensions that, if he is unable to collaborate with the Government in this, the whole Cabinet will resign. The matter will be debated in the Chamber on Friday.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

THE "SOUTHERN CROSS" FLIGHT.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SYDNEY, June 11th.

The enthusiastic reception of the *Southern Cross* airmen is continuing here. They will proceed to Melbourne on Wednesday.

TOKYO ELECTRIC.

DEALING AT 3½ PREMIUM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9th, midday.

Dealings in the Tokyo Electric issue commenced at a premium of 3 and are now 3½.

LIVELY SCENES IN CHAMBER.

EGYPT'S OPPOSITION WALKS OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAIRO, June 10th.

The reputation of the present Session of the Egyptian Chamber for lively scenes was fully upheld last night, when a motion introduced recently amending the Rules of the House, and widening the powers of the President, came up again.

The Government desired that the question should be discussed forthwith, upon which the Minority, consisting mainly of the Liberals, Tehadists and the Watanists, walked out of the Chamber.

The House was adjourned for the day.

SIAMESE POLICE FORCE.

EX-POLICE CHIEF IN CHARGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 11th.

Sir Basil Thomson, K.C.B., who was formerly the Director of Intelligence to the Metropolitan Police, has been appointed to reorganise the Police administration in Siam.

GREYHOUNDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HUGE CROWDS WATCH RACES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DURBAN, June 11th.

Greyhound racing began in South Africa last night, when the South African Coursing Association staged its opening event at Chairwood. A huge crowd attended.

GERMAN EXPRESS DISASTER.

INCREASED DEATH ROLL.

HORROR OF ESCAPING STEAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NUREMBERG, June 10th.

The death roll in the disaster to the Munich-Frankfurt express, which was at first announced as 15, has now been increased to 22. Many of these suffered terribly, being scalded to death by escaping steam.

The locomotive plunged down an embankment after leaving the rails, dragging four coaches to disaster.

SEQUEL TO DIVORCE.

HUSBAND CLAIMS £4,000,000.

FORMER WIFE OF LORD SHOLTO DOUGLAS.

PARIS, May 18th.

The case of a husband who is claiming £4,000,000, the half of his wife's fortune, for one day of marriage came up before the Fourth Chamber of the Paris Tribunal today during the hearing of the divorce petition of Countess Bertier de Sauvigny, formerly Georgina Lady Sholto Douglas.

The petitioner was the former Dutch heiress, Georgina Moselmann, who inherited an enormous fortune, estimated at £8,000,000, from her uncle, a wealthy Dutch oil magnate.

Four Marriages.

She was first married to a British Army officer, Captain Barnard; then to Lord Sholto George Douglas, the uncle of the Marquis of Queensberry. Her third husband was a Turkish prince. Her fourth and present husband is Count Bertier de Sauvigny.

The marriage took place at a London register office a year and a half ago, but within a day or two the couple quarrelled, and the countess applied for a divorce.

Under French law a fortune belonging to either party to a marriage becomes their joint property unless there is a marriage contract, and in this case there was none.

It is stated here that the countess absolutely refused to make any division of her property, and her counsel maintained this attitude when the case came up for hearing to-day. The dispute centres on the question of money, and not on the divorce itself, and the judges immediately turned to this phase of the case, and asked the opposing counsel to confine their arguments to this line.

The countess contended that she had wanted to make a contract the day before the marriage, but the count had opposed this, saying that they would never dispute over such a question.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S WALKING CLUBS.

TWICE AS MANY AS MEN.

Women in England are outdoing men in their enthusiasm for walking.

With the arrival of sunny weather numerous happy parties are to be seen every weekend, trekking through the country side away from the busy main roads, searching out the many wonderful bits of sylvan scenery within easy reach of London. In all of them the girls outnumber the men by at least two to one.

These rambling clubs are springing up in the country and in London with amazing rapidity. The secretary of one said that in spite of the rival claims of motoring, their membership had doubled during the last year.

Many City offices have their own clubs, in which the men and girls go out together. With stout shoes, and halts, they take train to some country station near London, with maps of their proposed route, and then in twos and threes, or larger parties, they set out on their wanderings. They carry a light rucksack containing a mackintosh and luncheon, and walk many miles before they reach the destination from which they take a train home. In some cases the walk is extended over Sunday.

Night Rambles. The secretary of the Rambling Society, Mr. Blake, said:

We have two or more women to every man on our rambles, which are confined mainly to London and its surroundings. We inspect places of interest and sometimes we have a night ramble, when London is asleep. The women are very keen and are great walkers.

FRANCE AND U.S. IN AGREEMENT.

KELLOGG'S MAIN POINTS TO STAND.

WISH FOR WORLD PEACE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 10th.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* declares that the basis of an understanding has been reached between Mr. Frank B. Kellogg and M. Briand for a multilateral treaty for the outlawing of war, in which Mr. Kellogg's two original proposals are unchanged.

Two outstanding points were, of course, the condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy, and the pledge to be entered into by the contracting Powers always to seek a pacific solution of difficulties.

THE BEST WIFE AND MOTHER.

SIR ARTHUR KEITH ON EUGENICS.

PRESENT METHODS BEST.

The difficulty of deciding on theories of eugenics was the subject of an address given to the Manchester Luncheon Club by Sir Arthur Keith, the scientist, who is Conservator of the Museum of and Hunterian Professor to the Royal College of Surgeons.

The eugenist's theory, said Sir Arthur, of a society from which had been eliminated the weak, the mentally defective, and the criminal (and incidentally the policeman and the magistrate) was supported by what happened in the racing stable and the bird fancier's yard. He continued:

By selective breeding man has been able to transform and improve enormously the wild products of nature. Can he not apply the same principle to himself and produce like results?

You cannot look at what has happened to people who in past times have adopted civilisation, without a little fear, because every people that has enjoyed civilisation has ultimately been devoured by it.

The Best Father.

But there arose, he pointed out, the question of fellow-feeling:

We cannot be a social community purely on a rational basis. . . . Our present method of mating is said to be bad, but on looking at my friends I find that nine out of ten have married the very best women in the world, and every son I have come across has been born of the best mother, without exception. And every girl thinks her father is absolutely the best.

I don't think any artificial selection is likely to provide nine out of ten men with the best women in the world, and every daughter with the best father!

GIRL WHO TOOK POISON.

23s. A WEEK AS CASHIER.

The identity of the girl with webbed toes who poisoned herself in a restaurant in Cranbourne-street W.C., was established at the Westminster inquest.

She was stated to be Josephine Wilson, aged 22, a cashier at a Strand shop. She lived in Winchester-street, Pimlico.

Mildred Wilson, a waitress, of Alderney-street, Pimlico, said that her sister earned about 23s. a week. She had no mother and her father was in Canada.

It was stated that out of her wages the girl paid her landlady 12s. 6d. a week for a room and a penny a day for a cup of tea.

Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the coroner, in returning a verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind, said that the girl had very little to live upon. He had been told that the young woman had been depressed since she lost her young man in January. She went into a West End restaurant on April 23rd, and after calling for a strong cup of coffee was seen to stand up and exclaim that she had taken poison. She was conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital, where she died.

"ITALIA'S" POSITION.

DEFINITE MESSAGE TO BASE SHIP.

U.S.A. TO SHARE RELIEF?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING'S BAY, June 10th.

The famous explorer, Riser Larsen, flew this morning to the sealer, *Hobby*, accompanied by the Norwegian airman, Lieutenant Holm, in an endeavour to find the airship *Italia*, which has, in a wireless communication to the a.s. *Citta di Milano*, given her position definitely as Lat. 80.30 N., Long. 29 E.

OSLO, June 11th.

Amundsen has telegraphed to American friends asking whether they are willing to take a share in financing an expedition by Lieut. Dietrichson, piloting a Dornier Wahl flying boat, which is ready to start from Germany, to assist the *Italia*. Lieut. Dietrichson piloted one of the aeroplanes in the Amundsen Ellsworth North Polar Expedition of 1926.

LORD GREY AND OXFORD.

QUESTION OF CHANCELLORSHIP.

So far Lord Grey remains the only candidate in the field for the Oxford Chancellorship. The name of the Archbishop of Canterbury has been discussed widely as a possible nominee—as at the last contest. Should he be nominated he would be sure of election against any possible rival on the ground of personal distinction, and because his office and his views would commend him overwhelmingly to the electorate.

There appears to be, however, a difficulty in finding a suitable group to bring his name forward. He is being crabbed on the ground that he is too old—and his chances are dwindling.

Some Uncertainty.

There is a good deal of uncertainty in responsible Conservative quarters towards Lord Grey's candidature. The residents as a whole do not care for the prospect of an ordinary party fight, and a good many Conservative votes would be cast for Lord Grey anyhow. But the real motive which keeps the sterner zealots of the Conservative Party inactive is not, a desire for Lord Grey's election as such. It is the fear that a strong Conservative candidate who would do credit to the high office of Chancellor is probably unattainable just at the moment.

What, then, would be the consequence of starting the party wheels moving and canvassing possible choices? Simply the election of a weak Chancellor on the sole ground that he is a Conservative. Rather than face this risk, the responsible Tory leaders will accept Lord Grey.

NEW CHARING CROSS.

ROAD BRIDGE SCHEME TO BE ADOPTED.

The scheme put forward by the engineers of the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council for the removal of Charing Cross Station to the south bank of the Thames and the building of a new road bridge at this point will in all probability be adopted and sanctioned for the work sought from Parliament in the coming autumn.

Leaders of a majority opinion in the L.C.C. are wholly in favour of the proposal, which will be brought before the council officially at an early date.

Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, is most enthusiastically in favour of the plan and will make every effort to see that it reaches consummation.

In conjunction with the scheme a new tube railway may be built linking Waterloo and Victoria Stations.

U.S. PRIDE IN ENGLISH BOOTS.

Sir Edward Panton, who was superintendent of the boot section of the Army Clothing Department during the war, at the conference of the National Federation of Boot Trades Associations at Cambridge said that English boots had a high reputation abroad.

There was no difficulty in selling a first-class English boot in the United States. Business men in New York recently pointed out to him with pride that they were English shoes.

GOLF NOTES.

(By R.H.H.)

The immediate effect of abandoning starting times at Fanling seemed to be that there were, if anything, rather more players than usual out over the week-end. Certainly there were more out on Saturday afternoon. This, one imagines, was due not so much to the perversity of human nature as the recent cool weather, and doubts as to whether tennis courts would be fit for play. Certainly golf has an enviable advantage over almost all other outdoor games in the varying conditions under, or generally over, which it can be played, and whereas bad weather will make tennis or cricket an impossibility, as often as not it merely adds a spice of interest to golf.

Just lately the grass has been growing at an amazing pace at Fanling, and the rough is rather terrifying at present, especially as the grass, besides being long and thick, is also damp and clings tenaciously to the face of the club. In parts it is something of an athletic achievement to do much more than put the ball back on to the fairway again.

Rapid growth has not been confined to the rough alone; the fairways, are beginning to look very wild in parts. The tractor and its string of mowing machines is doing its best, but it is impossible for it to cope with everything. As a result, the further one can carry and the less one looks to run for length, the further one will get. The 4th hole was one of the best examples of this. The fairway had been cut from the green to just below the path across the course, while everything short of that was looking very wild. A shot hit to carry would just about reach the cut part, but the low hit shot, which in more favourable circumstances would have run almost for ever, made a very poor sort of showing, and probably found a bad lie as well. It is certainly a good plan to keep the ball in the air as long as possible these days.

I believe that the 3rd hole on the Old Course was done in one on Saturday afternoon. This hole is far the most popular on the course among performers of this spectacular and satisfying feat. From recollections of a casual reading of the record book, I believe that the Gem has yet to be conquered, while the 7th has only been holed in once or twice at most. Saturday's feat on the other hand is the sixth time that the 3rd has been holed in one.

One frequently hears arguments as to whether holing a tee shot is pure luck or not. Some players candidly admit that they merely play for the green, in which case it is manifestly pure luck that the ball should find the tin. Even when the shot is played for the pin and actually goes in the hole, rather than lying within a foot or two of the pin, there is more luck than anything else. It is impossible to see and allow for the little undulations of the green when one is standing on a tee 150 yards away. That these little slopes should very occasionally turn the ball into a hole 4½ inches in diameter must be counted as a pleasant piece of good fortune, rather than the same of skill. At the same time, of course, it is generally proof positive of an extremely accurate shot, and the fact that it is not complete luck is fairly conclusively proved by first class pros. holing so much more frequently than enthusiastic rabbits. The good player at least gives the ball more chances of finding the hole, and occasionally it takes the chance.

Those who like to make the best of the day, and get the best of the day, at Fanling, and who consequently play a round in the evening and catch the last train back, are reminded that the time of this train has been altered, and that it now leaves Sheungshui at 6.52, instead of 7.08.

It is curious how preferences for certain makes of balls vary from time to time. Not so long ago, I am told, the sales of Dunlops and Silver Kings were just about equal. But lately Maxfils have leapt into such sudden popularity that there is not one to be got in the Colony at the moment. Such a tragedy as a complete cessation of Maxfils is a thing which no golfer could face with equanimity, but fortunately a cessation from over-popularity is not likely to have a very long duration.

To be compelled to play with another make of ball is not really half such a hardship as one is apt to make out. The main trouble is that it certainly has a different feel off the club, and even good shots do not feel quite right. That gives one not a feeling of anxiety, which is not good for one's golf, and the anxiety is apt to make one look up a little too early, just to see if that really was a good one. Each fault leads to the other, and so we fall to destruction with ever-growing momentum.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONG DOUBLES.

H.K.C.C. FIXTURE.

The Annual Hong Doubles Handicap organised by the Hong Kong Cricket will start earlier than it did last season. The 24th is the date on which entries close and a start will probably be made on July 1st. Last year thirty-two pairs took part and the competition started early in August and concluded in October, ending in a win for W. B. Connaby and A. Piercy (owe 3/8), of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who beat W. L. Dunbar and A. W. Hay Edie (ser.) of Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie by two sets to one in the final.

This season the competition should be as interesting as usual as the Club's crop of players is still very large. Competition is, of course, limited to Members and Subscribers of the Hong Kong Cricket Club only and among other conditions are:—

- (a) Any Hong with less than three pairs may join with any other Hong in like case in the same line of business and matches to be best of three sets throughout.
- The following also count as a Hong:—
 - (b) Any one of H.M. Ships.
 - (c) H.M. Submarine Flotilla.
 - (d) A Battalion of Infantry.
 - (e) The H.Q. Staff & Depts.
 - (f) R.G.A.
 - (g) H.K.S.B. R.G.A.
 - (h) R.E.
 - (i) R.A.M.C.
 - (j) Any Govt. Department.
 - (k) R.A.F.

DAVIS CUP LAWN TENNIS.

BRITAIN'S NEXT OPPONENT.

ITALY BEATS INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURIN, June 10th.
In the third round of the Davis Cup Competition today, Italy defeated India, winning the first three matches, and rendering the other two unnecessary.
Italy has qualified to meet Great Britain in the semi-final of the European Zone.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL FINAL.

A CLOSE MATCH.

DRAW AFTER EXTRA TIME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, June 10th.
In the final of the Olympic Association Football Tournament, Uruguay and Argentina failed to reach a decision, the match being drawn after extra time had been played. Each side scored once.
The match is to be replayed on Wednesday.

THE R.S.P.C.A. FACTIONS.

PEOPLE WHO WANT TO STOP SPORT.

LORD BANBURY CRITICISES CRANK POLICY.

The uproarious scenes at the recent annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals revealed to the public something of the discussion which has split the council into two factions and is likely to hamper a great humane work.
Lord Banbury, the chairman of the council, who was hounded down at the meeting, sent a letter to the *Daily Mail*, in which he said:

"The meeting was called by the council to sanction two alterations in the rules. The first to take a poll of the members on the election of a member to the council without having to obtain the signatures of 150 members. The second to enable the 8,000 or 9,000 members of the society to control the society."

The real object of Mr. Stephen Coleridge and his friends is gradually to put on the council members who would endeavour to stop hunting and shooting. There are, unfortunately, many cases of cruelty, which can be dealt with under the existing laws and require the attention of the society. The attempt to stop hunting and shooting would only result in the time of the society being wasted in an endeavour which cannot succeed and which would alienate a large number of the society's supporters."

Mr. Coleridge's Reply.
Mr. Stephen Coleridge, director of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, gave a *Daily Mail* reporter his answer to Lord Banbury's letter. He said:

"My position is that in a great society founded to oppose all forms of cruelty among animals it is inappropriate that fox hunters should be on the council."

(Continued on next column)

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

CAPTAIN BARRETT ELECTED PRESIDENT.

GIFT TO FORMER SECRETARY.

SHANGHAI, June 7th.
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett presided yesterday evening at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club, held in the Pavilion, and there was a fair attendance of members.

The Chairman commented favourably on the report of the past season and said he thought the club had every reason to feel satisfied with what had been accomplished. He particularly congratulated them on the improvements made to the pavilion, which had made it a place that really could be used by the members instead of being practically open to all-comers. Though it was primarily a cricket club, he did not think the tennis players would say they had not been catered for. It had been a great privilege to entertain the Hong Kong Inter-club team recently. The visit produced a close and interesting game and in general afforded the club great pleasure.

The report and accounts were passed, and Capt. Barrett was elected President and Mr. H. W. Allison Vice-President.

Capt. Barrett said he very much appreciated the honour for he had always had the club very much at heart. He promised to do the best he could for tennis players as well as cricketers, and he would be prepared to give every consideration to lawn bowlers.

Life Membership For Mr. G. M. Billings.

The members agreed with acclamation to elect Mr. G. M. Billings an honorary life member, as a mark of appreciation of the great amount of work he had done for the club.

Presentation To Mr. C. P. Gabbott.
Capt. Barrett next presented Mr. C. P. Gabbott, the former secretary, with an inscribed silver salver, as a memento of his work for the club, and congratulated the members on securing the services of so promising a secretary as Mr. C. W. Hampson.

A member drew attention to the hard court, which he suggested had not been a very good investment, nor were they particularly good to look at. He suggested they should be restored to grass and used either for tennis courts or courts of a bowling green.

Capt. Barrett said it had been agreed in committee that the hard courts had not been a success and the committee had considered that that should be done. A bowling green had been suggested, but it was understood that there was much opposition amongst the younger members to such a change. The new committee would take up the subject.

The following committee were elected:—Messrs. E. G. Barnes, P. Carr, G. S. Dunkley, G. F. Forshaw, R. Grimshaw, D. W. Leach, N. F. Meyers, and Dr. W. E. O'Hara.—*N.O. Daily News*.

50,000 U.S. VISITORS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 11th.
The proximity of the American invasion of Europe is becoming apparent by the swelling passenger lists of the world's largest liners. Shipping companies at Southampton expect that this will be the best season since the war.

The keenest rivalry exists between the ships of many nations, and Britain and Germany are likely to share the principal honours. Fifty thousand visitors are expected, and an unusual number are travelling second and tourist third class.

Ships arriving from South Africa, South America, Australia, and New Zealand are nearly all fully booked.

It is equivalent to a man attending an anti-smoking league meeting with a cigar in his mouth. I did my utmost to try to avoid a public contest by discussions with Lord Banbury and other members of the council, but Lord Banbury was stubborn. The society does not take a proper stand against the export of old horses. This is a burning question. They get £20,000 a year and they do nothing.

I want the society to go forward against every kind of cruelty. I am afraid that this unfortunate discussion will end in our having to collect money to fight Lord Banbury in the courts.

Lady Cory on "Arrogance."

Lady Cory said:
Of the 30 members on the council there are nine or ten of us who are tired of the lethargy of the other members of the council. There are two old men who sometimes go to sleep when they come to a meeting. What use are they? They ought to be retired. We have got to get rid of the arrogance and lethargy which now characterise the society. We don't want people who join because they like to be thought kind-hearted.



THE NEW OBSERVATION CAR

ON THE NEW OLYMPIAN

The spacious observation parlor of this new car is shown in the illustration. Note in addition the writing desk and reading table, the roomy, comfortable chairs and sofas.

This car provides also a buffet, men's smoking room, barber shop with men's shower, women's lounge with shower adjoining, a maid and valet.

An open observation car is added to this train thru the mountains in summer. Electrical operation gives passengers a ride free from smoke, soot and cinders.

No extra fare.



This train is now operating on a 68-hour schedule between Seattle and Chicago.

For further information address American Express Travel Bureau, 1001 Market Street, San Francisco, or
This Coast & Sea, your nearest steamship office, or

R. E. CARSON Gen'l Agent, Seattle	R. F. RANDALL Dist. Pass. Agent, San Francisco
J. F. BAHL Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Seattle	W. B. DIXON Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago

Cable Address "Milwaukee"

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Vessel "SIAM" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, 1928, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashes on 16th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before 21st June, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANFRED & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hong Kong, 11th June, 1928. [6343]

IMPROVING THE BULLDOG.

BETTER BREATHING AND LONGER LIFE.

The bulldog is becoming a healthier animal, for by careful selection and breeding, members of the Bulldog Club are heightening his forehead and lengthening his under jaw so that he can breathe more freely. Thus his life is lengthened and his value increased.

The impaired breathing apparatus of the post-war type of bulldog reduced his expectation of life to five years. The bulldog's energy was too much for his physical disability, and he died of heart disease in the prime of life.

The fruits of the Bulldog Club's efforts to change the shape of the bulldog's head from square to brick shape could be seen at the championship show at Handel-street, Bloomsbury.

Nearly a fifth of the dogs shown had long heads. Some had heads two-inches longer from the apex to the tip of the under jaw than it was the custom to see a few years ago. Crews So Solarium was an example of a long-headed dog. He could keep his mouth closed and breathe comfortably.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "HINDENBURG" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 15th June, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 11th June, 1928. [6344]

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "VOGTLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 9th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 8th June, 1928, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before 23rd June, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.
JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 4th June, 1928. [6337]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "HILKESBOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th June.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
11th June, 1928. [6341]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "MENTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th June.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th June, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 2nd July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
11th June, 1928. [6332]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE. FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF TOKIO" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928. [6338]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE. FROM U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "FORRESBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 15th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 22nd June, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928. [6337]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO. LTD.

FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "SANTHA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 18th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Hong Kong, 11th June, 1928. [6339]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO. LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KADA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 15th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. A Protest has been noted by the Master. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Hong Kong, 8th June, 1928. [6338]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "KHYBER."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 8th JUNE, 1928.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MADRID, MALTA, PORTSAID, ALEX, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 28th June, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hong Kong, 8th June, 1928. [6335]

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel "YAPANESE PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on 7th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 17th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 14th instant, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hong Kong. Telephone No. 3165.
Hong Kong, 7th June, 1928. [6361]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 15th June	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 14th June	Noon
WUHAIR, CHIFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 15th June	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZEHOEN"	On 16th June	6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANKING"	On 17th June	9 a.m.
HOING, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 17th June	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHWANG & DALY	"KANCHOW"	On 17th June	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALAN"	On 17th June	1 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 18th June	8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 20th June	6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 21st June	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 23rd June	6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 24th June	9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 24th June	1 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW CHWANG & DALY	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th June	Noon
WUHAIR, CHIFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th June	4 p.m.

SALEON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, have now been reduced to \$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36. CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMSHIP	DATE WHEN ON OR ABOUT	SALEON RATES OF OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	In Port	15th June
TAIPING	10th July	17th July
CHANGTE	7th August	17th August
TAIPING	7th September	14th September

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	Via Suez Canal	12th June
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	25th June
S.S. "CITY OF OSAKA"	Via Suez Canal	13th July
S.S. "DARDANUS"	Via Suez Canal	27th July
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	10th August
S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th August

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TC

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 30th June
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 25th July

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furaprince. King's Building.



MAIL AND CARGO STEAMERS TO AND FROM MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, U.K. HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

From Marseilles
ANGERS ... 19th June
PAUL LEOAT ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 17th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 31st July

From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London
MIN (Cargo) ... 23rd June

For Shanghai, Japan and North China
MIN (Cargo) ... 23rd June

For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk
CAPT. FAURE (Cargo) 14th June

For full Particulars, apply to—
Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephone: C. 651 and 740, 3, Quai de Commerce.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

June 10th.

Bintang, Danish str., 1,725 tons, Capt. V. Reister, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Lee Bing Kee.
Chungking, Chinese str., 447 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Taurane, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—Yau Lee Nav. Co.
City of Newcastle, British str., 4,462 tons, Capt. W. Hill, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 6th, with a general cargo, lying at Laichikok.—Bank Line.
Engler, Chinese str., 865 tons, Capt. H. Maki, from Hoihow, with a cargo of salt, lying at Stonecutters.—Yue Tai Hong.
Hong Sang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. R. J. Snodden, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Katori Maru, Japanese str., 9,849 tons, Capt. T. Araki, from Midoborough via Singapore. The latter port she left on June 6th, with 1,326 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.
Sully Maru, Japanese str., 3,623 tons, Capt. K. Teramoto, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 7th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—N.Y.K.
Sinking, Chinese str., 329 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwong Chow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C44.—Man Yick S.S. Co.
Tjikembang, Dutch str., 9,023 tons, Capt. P. T. Schattenburg, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A8.—J.C.J.L.
June 11th.
Empress of Canada, British str., 17,811 tons, Capt. S. Robinson, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R., from Manila, which port she left on June 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.R.
Hanoi, French str., 830 tons, Capt. L. Cruchot, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19.—M.M.
Hellas, Norwegian str., 1,114 tons, Capt. T. Davidson, from Bangkok and Swatow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.—Thoresen & Co.
Hindenburg, German str., 4,867 tons, Capt. Finch, from Singapore, which port she left on June 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jebson & Co.
Kiukiang, British str., 1,298 tons, Capt. McKenna, from Shanghai and Amoy, lying at buoy No. B11.—B. & S.
Mentor, British str., 7,608 tons, Capt. R. Nixon Hodgson, from Singapore, which port she left on June 6th, with general cargo and merchandise, lying at Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.
President Madison, American str., 14,187 tons, Capt. Thea Johnston, from Manila, which port she left on June 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—A.M.L.
Rhezenor, British str., 4,915 tons, Capt. Stout, from Singapore, which port she left on June 5th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A52.—B. & S.
(Continued on next Column).

CLEARANCES.

June 11th.

Cheungon, for Shanmi.
Devawongse, for Hoihow.
Dorry, for Swatow.
Footing, for Canton.
Heng Chong, for Saigon.
Hindenburg, for Takao.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Katori Maru, for Shanghai.
Kiukiang, for Hoihow.
Lee Cheung, for Shanmi.
Luckow, for Swatow.
Oregon, for Manila.
Phoenipen, for Saigon.
President Madison, for Shanghai.
Rhezenor, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Shiu Hing, for Macao.
Sinking, for Amoy.
Sungshan Maru, for Canton.
Tab Hing, for Amoy.
Tenyos Maru, for Shanghai.
Wing Wo, for Kwong Chow Wan.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. s.s. *Santhia* will leave for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).
The s.s. *Albert Forster* (Hugo Stinnes Line) left Manila on Sunday at 4 p.m., and is due here to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 a.m.

MERCHANT SHIPS IN PORT.

The following vessels were in port yesterday:—
British: *Lyemooon*, *Kum Sang*, *Kuang Tung*, *Luchow*, *Hung Sang*, *Hai Yang*, *Foo Shing*, *Sinking*, *Kiukiang*, *Hydrangea*, *Changte*, *Kanchow*, *Phoenipen*, *Haining*, *Neuchuang*, *Mau Sang*, *Cheong Shing*, *City of Chester*, *New Jukide*, *Gorgistan*, *Sumatra*, *Tai-koo*, *Chip Shing*.
American: *Oregon*, *President Madison*.
Norwegian: *Hellas*, *Prosper*, *Dolina*.
Portuguese: *Kong On*, *King On*.
French: *Raymond Poincare*.
Japanese: *Sung Shan Maru*, *Taisei Maru*, *Sado Maru*, *Katori Maru*, *Dai-shu Maru*, *Kinyo Maru*, *Tenyo Maru*, *Tanyo Maru*.
Chinese: *Engler*, *Chung Kong*, *Sun Kong*, *Cheung On*, *Devawongse*, *Wing Wo*, *Tai Shun*, *Wong Shek Kung*, *Heng Chong*, *Poo Tye*, *Yan On*, *Huah Cheng*, *Derwent*, *Hung Chow*, *Teja*, *Haimun*, *Ban Poo Soon*, *Gen. H. Knox*, *Man Sun*, *Hung On*.
Dutch: *Hong Kong*, *Jan*, *Hankok*, *Otto*, *Tjikembang*.
German: *Dorry*.
Danish: *Clara Jensen*, *Bintang*.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	5.38 a.m.	7.07 p.m.
To-morrow	5.38 "	7.08 "
Thursday	5.38 "	7.08 "

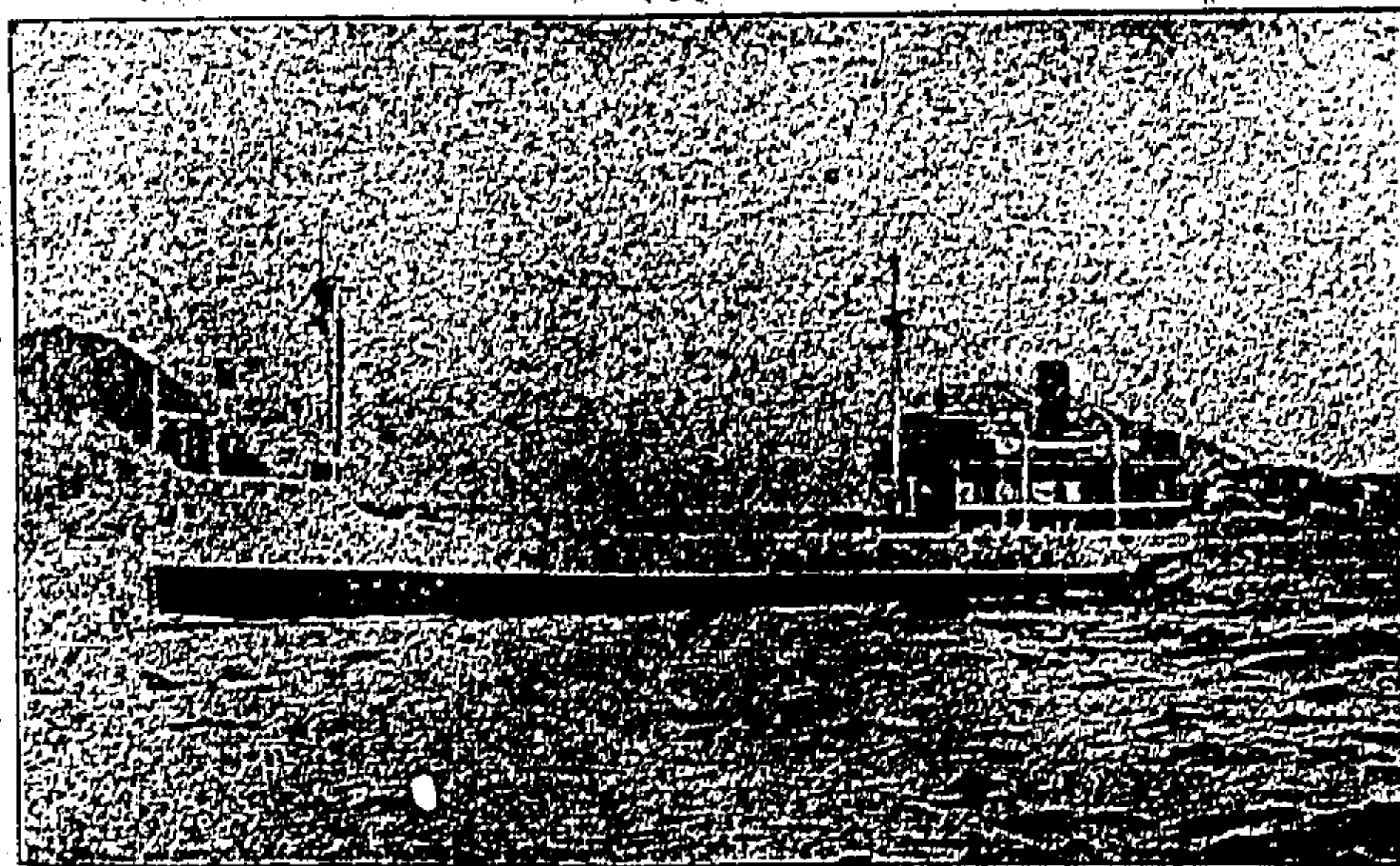
Santhia, British str., 4,840 tons, Capt. A. B. D'Crux, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Sinking, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. J. W. Tinson, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B8.—B. & S.

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



TWIN SCREW MOTOR VESSEL "PALAWAN."

Built and Motors installed by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD. to the order of Mr. M. J. Ossorio, Manila, for service in the Philippines.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "FUOESING" "CHAKSANG" "WALSING"	Wed., 13th June, at Noon Sun., 17th June, at Noon Wed., 20th June, at Noon Sun., 24th June, at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG" "YUENSANG" "FUOKSANG" "HOSANG"	Sun., 17th June, at 7 a.m. Sat., 23rd June, at 7 a.m. Thurs., 5th July, at 7 a.m. Wed., 11th July, at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"CHAKSANG"	Thurs., 14th June, at 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Satur., 23rd June, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thurs., 28th June, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEUNGSHING"	Tues., 13th June, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 216.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON 282.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship	"CARNARVONSHIRE" (via Oran)	31st June
Steamship	"PEMBROKESHIRE" (via Oran)	13th July
Steamship	"GLENSHANE" (via Oran)	10th Aug.
Motor Vessel	"GLENOGLE" (via Oran)	7th Sept.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship	"GLENSHANE"	29th June
Steamship	"CARDIGANSHIRE" (via Oran)	9th July
Motor Vessel	"GLENOGLE"	20th July
Motor Vessel	"GLENAMOIY"	10th Aug.
Steamship	"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	20th Aug.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:
Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON:
Cabin class ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight	M.B. "Trave"	...	departure
Freight	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	...	18th June (also calling at Antwerp)
Freight	S.S. "Imar"	...	30th June
Freight	S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	11th July
Freight	S.S. "Grandm"	...	25th July
Freight	S.S. "FULDA"	...	11th August
Freight	S.S. "Ludwigshafen"	...	24th August
Freight	S.S. "Oder"	...	31st August

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers) JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:			
Cabin class	...	\$75.00.	Intermediate class...\$45.00.
Freight	S.S. "Romscheid"	...	due here 25th June
Pass.	S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	due here 2nd July
Freight	S.S. "Ludwigshafen"	...	due here 18th July
Pass.	M.S. "FULDA"	...	due here 30th July
Freight	S.S. "Oder"	...	due here 15th August

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

Telephone C. 4557. 3, Charter Road. Queen's Building

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

HAINING	... Tuesday,	the 12th June, at 4 p.m.
HAICHING	... Friday,	the 15th June, at 3 p.m.
HAICHONG	... Tuesday,	the 19th June, at 8 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Foged Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS L'APRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

SAILINGS 1928.

Steamers	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPRESS OF CANADA	June 13	June 19	June 21	June 21	June 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 12	July 21
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 26	Aug. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 18
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 23	Sept. 30
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 19
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Oct. 22	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Nov. 9	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Nov. 24

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120: First class throughout.
£112: First class Pacific and rail, Cabin class Atlantic.
£83: Second class Pacific, First class rail and Cabin class Atlantic.

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
June 26	June 29	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 29
July 10	July 12	EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 13

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES
\$190, \$212, \$210, \$202, \$283 via SAN FRANCISCO.
\$3440, \$3430 via JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TENYO MARU (Calla Keelung) ... Tuesday, 12th June

KOREA MARU (Calla Keelung) ... Tuesday, 26th June

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 16th June

HABUNA MARU ... Saturday, 30th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 25th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Monday, 25th June

GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 27th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Thursday, 12th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 17th July

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

ASUKA MARU ... Thursday, 14th June

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

OLYMPIA MARU ... Tuesday, 10th July

ALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 18th June

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 22nd June

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

DELACOA MARU ... Thursday, 14th June

SEIYO MARU (Mojito direct) ... Wednesday, 20th June

BINGO MARU ... Thursday, 21st June

Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Deptts.)

A HOLIDAY IN INDO-CHINA
SPECIAL CHEAP TRIPS TO SAIGON

s.s. "LYEEMOON" ... sailing Thursday, 14th June

These vessels, fitted with all latest modern improvements, are being placed on the HONG KONG-SAIGON run, and will take first-class passengers at specially reduced fares for a holiday in the fascinating territory of Indo-China.

RETURN TRIP - 17 DAYS

9 to 10 Days on Shore.

FARES: A DECK—Return ... \$100.

B DECK—Return ... \$ 90.

Indo-China offers many attractions for a short holiday.

The Ruins of Angkor are one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Splendid Big Game Shooting.

Passenger Agents: THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.

PRINCE STREET.

For further particulars apply to

WO FAT SING.

Telephone: C. 5.

81, WING LOK STREET.

[6138]

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

DECREASE IN LOCAL IMPORTS.

THROUGH FREIGHTS ABOVE AVERAGE.

General cargoes discharged for this port during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were below average but the total amount of through freight was higher than usual, there being an average of over 3,000 tons per vessel. Cargoes carried by British ships were very low. Fifteen arrivals and twenty departures were recorded, in addition to five Japanese fishing vessels, which come under the heading of junks.

Local imports amounted to 7,477 tons, and two British ships discharged 539 tons. The s.s. *Hintang* (Danish) from Bangkok and Hoihow showed the best return with 2,383 tons, while the s.s. *Hellas* (Norwegian) discharged 1,500 tons from Bangkok and Swatow.

Nine vessels contributed to the very good total of 27,000 tons for ports beyond, but three British ships were responsible for only 863 tons. The best carrier was the s.s. *Katori* from Middlesbrough and Singapore with 8,329 tons of general cargo. The s.s. *Sado Maru*, also an N.Y.K. vessel, carried 3,330 tons from Noyoriya and Shanghai.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	3	8
American	1	0
Dutch	1	1
Danish	1	2
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	3	5
Chinese	3	2
French	0	1
Total	15	20

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Jackson, June 15th.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Taipei, July 10th.

Chingteh, August 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Newcastle, to-day.

City of Bedford, June 22nd.

City of Pekin, July 7th.

City of Osaka, July 13th.

City of Evansville, July 20th.

City of Kharlov, August 4th.

City of Halifax, August 17th.

City of Khios, September 1st.

City of Glatgow, September 28th.

Ben Line.

Bendoran, June 16th.

British India and Apcar Line.

Talamba, June 17th.

Talawa, June 23rd.

Takada, July 3rd.

Talma, July 9th.

Takliwa, July 18th.

Santhia, July 26th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, June 25th.

Dollar Steamship Line.

President Hayes, June 19th.

President Taft, June 22nd.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Malaya, June 16th.

Danmark, July 16th.

Java, July 22nd.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

St. Albans, June 27th.

Arafura, July 9th.

Tanda, August 6th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Antenor, to-day.

Tyndarus, to-day.

Dardanus, June 15th.

Oanfa, June 20th.

Diomed, June 26th.

Antiochus, June 29th.

Atreus, June 29th.

Glauco, June 29th.

Helenus, June 29th.

Proteus, July 3rd.

Lycan, July 9th.

Philoctetes, July 9th.

Rector, July 11th.

Vingehon, July 16th.

Rhagone, July 20th.

Achilles, July 21st.

Perseus, July 24th.

Talthybius, July 24th.

Theseus, July 25th.

Aeneas, July 30th.

Bellerophon, August 6th.

Phemius, August 6th.

Calchus, August 11th.

Automedon, August 17th.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Teucer, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Euryphylus, September 8th.

Eurylochus, September 8th.

Macchone, September 19th.

Patroclus, September 20th.

Adrastus, October 17th.

Glen Line.

Glenshane, June 29th.

Cardiganhire, July 9th.

Glengyle, July 20th.

Glenamoy, August 10th.

Curmarchenhire, August 20th.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and

Hugo Stinnes Linien.

Albert Voelger, to-morrow.

Rhein, June 24th.

Oldenburg, July 7th.

Saarland, July 19th.

Uarda, July 27th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjimanok, June 15th.

Tjitaroen, June 15th.

Tjitaroen, June 21st.

Tjitaroen, June 25th.

Tjitaroen, July 2nd.

Tjitaroen, July 2nd.

Message Maritimes.

Angers, June 19th.

General Metzinger, June 19th.

Min, June 23rd.

Paul Lecat, July 3rd.

Andre Lebon, July 17th.

Chenoncaux, July 31st.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anka Maru, June 15th.

Kitano Maru, June 15th.

Nagato Maru, June 15th.

Korea Maru, June 19th.

Tango Maru, June 19th.

Aki Maru, June 25th.

Atsuta Maru, June 25th.

Genoa Maru, June 29th.

Esaruna Maru, June 29th.

Rangoon Maru, June 30th.

Wordenscheit Lloyd, Bremen.

Remscheid, June 25th.

Coblenz, July 25th.

Ludwigshafen, July 18th.

Kulda, July 20th.

Oder, August 15th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Rawalpindi, June 21st.

Rampura, June 21st.

Tripurap, June 25th.

Yonara, June 30th.

Vallora, July 3rd.

Kashmir, July 5th.

Khyber, July 7th.

Kidderpore, July 13th.

Rajputana, July 19th.

Nankai, July 21st.

Kalyan, August 2nd.

Prince Line.

Chinese Prince, June 30th.

Malayan Prince, July 25th.

Royal Packet Nav. Co.

(R.P.N.)

Cremer, to-day.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Formosa, to-day.

Apra, June 15th.

Delhi, June 19th.

Nanking, June 29th.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

BIDDING THEIR MANAGER
FAREWELL.

THREE STEAM-LAUNCH
MASTERS FINED.

[BY LONGSHORMAN.]

Chau Man Fat, master of the steam-launch *Otto*; A. F. V. Oversteeg master of the steam dredger *Hankow* and Zang Cheng Teng, master of the steam-launch *Dirk*, appeared before Commander J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., for blowing their steam whistles for a purpose other than navigation signals on the 5th instant at Kowloon City.

Lance-Serge. Taylor, prosecuted and the second and third defendants pleaded guilty. The first defendant pleaded "not guilty," and stated that although his whistle was sounded he did not pull the cord. The defendant then explained that a Manager of the Netherlands Harbour Works, left for Home on that day, and was taken to the ship on his launch. The party left Kowloon City, and the Manager in reply to the farewell greetings of his friends, blew the steam whistle. The defendant warned the Manager of the fact, that he was breaking harbour regulations and the action was not repeated. However, the Water police officer came along and arrested him.

It was stated that a succession of short blasts were blown on the steam whistle and the Magistrate asked the defendant if he knew what such a signal meant. The defendant replied that he knew it to be the distress signal.

The Magistrate then remarked that it was a curious signal to give as a farewell greeting. In any case, the defendant was responsible as master of the steam launch. All three defendants were fined \$5 with the alternative of five days' hard labour.

No Clearance Permit.

Yoshimatsu Mukai, a Japanese master of the motor-boat *Bingo Maru* was summoned to appear before the Marine Magistrate for attempting to leave the port of the Colony without the necessary clearance permit from the Harbour Master.

As the defendant failed to appear at Court, his bail of \$10 was exonerated.

Licence In Police Custody.

On the application of Assistant Junk Inspector Hillier, the summons against Chan Po Shing, master of the motor-boat *Wanchoo No. 4*, for failing to produce his licence when called upon to do so by the Junk Inspector on the 5th instant was withdrawn by the Marine Magistrate, Comdr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N.

The defendant stated that a magnet from his motor

